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Vol. CCVI, No. 2687
AUGUST 11, 1951

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Volume CCVI No. 2687 The SPHERE, London, August 11, 1951

The SPHERE
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE GRAPHIC"
THE EMPIRE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE TWO LITTLE BOYS AND THEIR QUEEN—NEAR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN DADDY HAD THOUGHTFULLY PROVIDED A SANDPIT FOR THESE TWO YOUNGSTERS TO BUILD THEIR CASTLES. And that was what they were doing when a lady who lives in real castles—her Majesty the Queen—chanced upon them during her tour last week of gardens in south-east London. But their little bit of sand—so reminiscent of seaside holidays—was of far greater interest to them than their royal visitor and, under the delighted smile of her Majesty, they went on with their constructional experiments.

During the King's recent illness and convalescence, the Queen has shouldered many of his heavy public responsibilities. Last week she made an unexpected visit to the South Bank Exhibition, where she was quickly recognised by the many visitors from home and oversea, and where she spent half an hour in the Lion and Unicorn Pavilion. On the same day her Majesty made a tour, lasting two-and-three-quarter hours, of gardens in south-east London. The tour was organised by the London Gardens Society. Her Majesty had the unusual experience of awarding the same cup twice that night. But there was no mistake—it had been won jointly by two schools in a gardening competition. At the first school—the Nelson Secondary School, in Walworth Road—the Queen handed the cup to the head prefect. Then it was whisked off to Hither Green, where, at the Senior Boys' School, it was awarded to the co-winners. The competition was held under the auspices of the Flower Lovers' League, and the photograph on this page was taken during her Majesty's visit to one of the gardens that evening.

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

INGRAM HOUSE, 195-198, STRAND, W.C.2

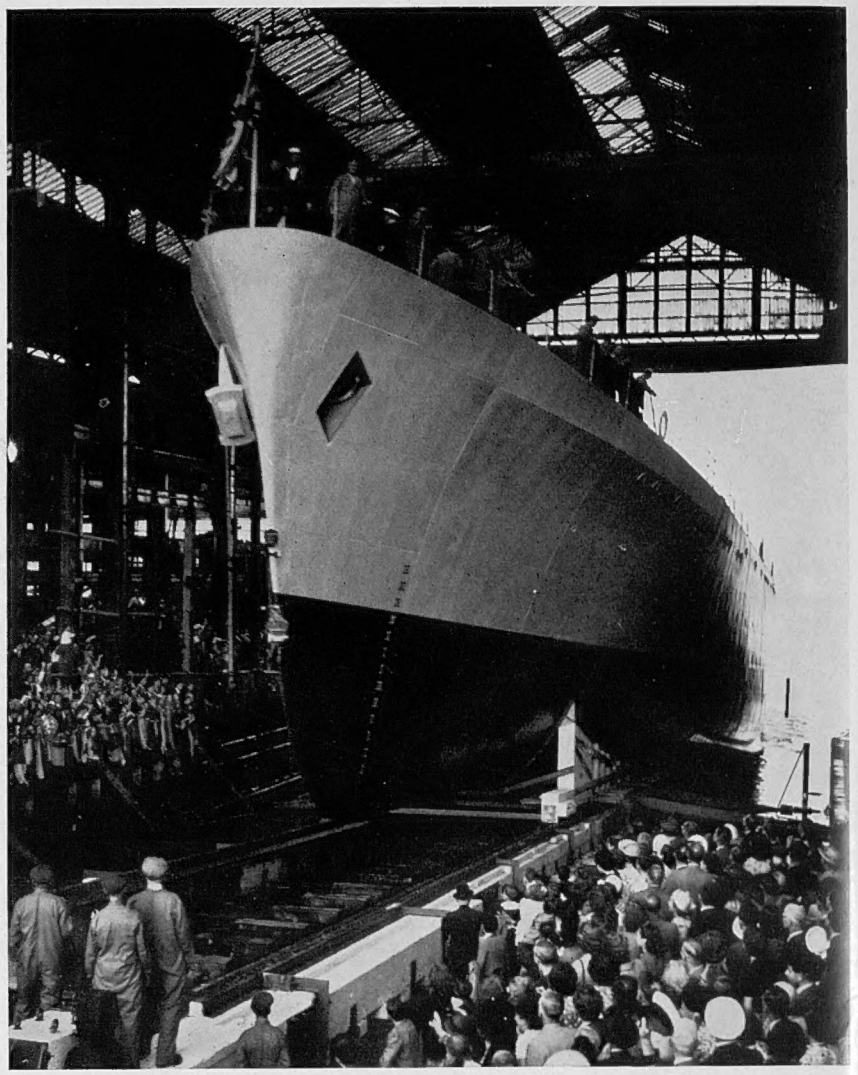
A Serious Subject for Debate.—The House is up now and most of us are glad of the respite. In the last few weeks it has been difficult not to feel that we hear too much about the privileges of the Commons and all too little to suggest that Members and Ministers are very conscious of their responsibility. Heaven knows, the Middle East was a serious topic; if ever there was a debate for which the hour and the subject required breadth, knowledge and restraint, it was this. There were some little sidelights of knowledge contributed by experts who caught the Speaker's eye between the main speeches. But the protagonists who mortgaged most of the available time, wasted some of those precious minutes in mutual and personal recrimination. It seemed to me that Mr. MacMillan and Mr. Attlee came best out of the debate. What good came of it I do not know. It is said to be good to let off steam, but several weeks of holiday lay ahead, when pressures could be slowly lowered before the House met again. Many of us may concur in one point made by Mr. Churchill, that, as Foreign Secretary, Mr. Morrison has been far too much concerned with domestic affairs, which are not a priority concern of a Foreign Secretary in time of acute danger and diplomatic crisis. No one expects a modern Foreign Secretary in a world gone nationalism-mad to model his decisions on Palmerston's, but he might well remind himself of Palmerston's concentration on his own particular subject, on his cool courage based on knowledge of foreign affairs and personalities, and of his intense devotion to his country's dignity, his belief in its greatness.

Tito Moves West.—Tito in his fighting speech in Bosnia at the end of July hurled defiance at Moscow and pooh-poohed Molotov's bitter threats against Yugoslavia. His speech, however, was more remarkable for revealing Tito's remarkable conversion to certain Western ideals. When at first he accepted aid from the West he was careful not to flatter, nor even to thank, the hand held out. Now he admits with gratitude that the West is helping Yugoslavia, regardless of the fact that she is a Communist country; giving help with no political conditions attached, convinced only that a free and strong Yugoslavia is essential to a peaceful world. He went further. He advised the Poles (of all people) that, if they also felt like shaking off the Russian yoke, the West would never let down or abandon any country which fought for freedom from Soviet tyranny. Tito has moved quite a journey westwards. He timed his defiant speech to coincide with Russia's latest release of peace-doves. That release (all common sense urges) should be treated with respect by the West and should produce (without prejudice or insane hope) a ca' canny to recrimination. The world needs a co-ordinator of tunes and moods. When he says turn, all nations should turn to sweet civility, or what not, one with another.

Seven in Search of Peace.—Seven British Quakers have been in Moscow in search of peace. They carried all my best wishes for the success of their mission. Mr. Malik discussed matters with them for 3½ hours and promised to put their proposals before his Government. Those proposals included restraint on poison propaganda, resumption of non-political intercourse between East and West, co-operation towards aid for undeveloped nations, widening U.N., and, of course, co-operation in international disarmament. All are obvious points, none are new notions, every one has been the subject of efforts "at highest level" since 1945. Is that any reason why the points should not be pressed again—and again—even by seven private persons with no V.I.P. status? Of course not, it is mere sanity revealed by a few sane men—one of those 100 to 1 chances upon which it is plain sense and not midsummer madness to gamble. The peace-loving authors also are quite rightly enlarging their ranks, and asking all British authors to join them in their crusade to liquidate every cause for bitterness or distrust among nations, induced by provocative words. Their charter has my approval with one essential reservation—we cannot negotiate with Russia from weakness. Much as I deplore the necessity, I subscribe *in toto* to the Government's defence measures. For the rest, I deplore provocative talk and bitter words in books and newspapers, and I see nothing foolish in getting "signatures" from people pledged to outlaw hate by every means. It may be a slow and doubtfully effective process, but it is an effort to find a tongue for the 99 per cent. of the human race who want peace at any price short of individual serfdom. I note that the peace authors appear to restrict "authorship" to novel-writing and poetry. There *are* other forms of authorship from which adherents might be won. Historians and biographers and essayists are, "in a sense," authors also.

This Picture . . . and That.—So *Pravda* published the portraits of two civilisations side by side, unexpurgated as promised. Mr. Morrison's democracy and its own democracy. The headings were curiously alike. Both civilisations enjoy the maximum of freedom of speech, and all the rights of Habeas Corpus. Prison in each is only for spies, traitors and proven criminals. Both civilisations detest war, never employ force, resent the alarming size of the other's armed forces. Both civilisations have banished the exploitation of the workers and have delivered some shrewd K.O.s to capitalists. In short, if common words bear the same meaning in each civilisation, Russia and England are twins; you can't tell one from t'other without special ribbons of identification. There are, of course, just a few points for further clarification. Russia asks: Why are British soldiers killing peaceful Koreans? Why does Britain oppose a Five-Power pact, a reduction in armaments and the banning of atomic bombs? And Britain asks: Why do you jam our broadcasts and keep umpteen millions armed to the teeth and refuse to co-operate in Germany, and communise your neighbour States? When these little "bottlenecks to mutual understanding" are "ironed-out" in another issue of *Pravda* or *The Times*, the ribbons can be taken off; the twins will merge into one civilisation? If that physical and political merger seems still a long way off, I am far from thinking that the *Pravda* gesture was unimportant—a mere "silly season stunt." On the contrary, I hope it will be repeated until the points for clarification grow few and trivial.

The Peerage To-day.—The present "state of parties" in the peerage vividly illustrates our native method of shaping our constitution. At first sight it may seem odd that with the rise of Socialism during the first half of the present century (which includes four Socialist administrations) the peeerage has increased by over 200 and the baronetcy has nearly doubled. But those figures are misleading. Most of the baronetcy work was done in the first thirty years, and in the last two decades, without a word of legal writing, the form of the peerage, as we had known it for centuries, has profoundly altered. The last non-royal dukedom was created in the 1870's; the last marquess in the 1930's; earldoms have ceased to be the perquisites of successful war commanders and are very rarely given as steps in the peerage. Thus, when, in the last serious attempt to solve the question of reform of the Upper House, it was generally admitted that "all this business of hereditary earls and marquesses and dukes" was antiquated and that Senators or Lords of Parliament selected by various means should compose a reformed Chamber, nothing came of it in legislation, but in practice the common opinion of the people has had its way. The absurdity of continuing the hereditary principle in the case of baronets (where no excuse exists for the necessary recruitment of a Chamber still hereditary) has resulted in the pegging of new baronet creations to retiring Lord Mayors of London. And the three higher grades in the peerage are for all purposes abolished. Dukes, marquesses, earls and baronets are now wasting assets, and will gradually become museum pieces. The odd thing is that the bastard title of Viscount is still occasionally superimposed on a worthy baron. It hardly seems worth while.



A SURVEY SHIP WITH A HELICOPTER FLIGHT-DECK—H.M.S. "VIDAL" LEAVING THE SLIPWAY AFTER THE LAUNCHING CEREMONY AT THE ROYAL DOCKYARD AT CHATHAM: *Vidal* is the first of a new type of vessel devised by the Admiralty for hydrographic surveys. She is also the first survey ship to be equipped with a flight-deck, which will be used by a helicopter when engaged in air-survey photography and in carrying parties to shore observation stations. The welded hull of the new vessel has been prefabricated in sections at Chatham, which thus becomes the first Royal dockyard to undertake that form of construction. *Vidal* has a length of 315 ft. and a beam of 40 ft., and when completed in approximately fifteen months' time will displace about 2,000 tons. She will be equipped with a lithographic printing press to allow production of charts recording the information that she will gain, and with three surveying motor-boats which will all have echo-sounding apparatus. *Vidal* was launched by Mrs. A. L. Poland, wife of the Admiral-Superintendent at the dockyard.

Are we Getting Even Sillier?—It would be interesting to compare the issues of four Sunday sensational newspapers of July or August 1910 with those of 1951. In both periods the existence of a "silly season" was acknowledged, a period for redoubling efforts to make the British public appear to be sillier than it in fact is. The filth scraped up from the police courts would be in greater *detail* in 1910. On the other hand, the beauty-prize girls would wear even less to cover their charms in 1951. ("A handkerchief would cover 'em.") The headlines, on the whole, would reveal the fruits of forty years' practice in pep, pregnancy and précis writing. Indeed, the modern headline is often Greek to the Edwardian. But, once translated, the modern yields nothing in silliness of subject to the Edwardian. "Are these the most beautiful girls on earth?" is a good example of Fleet Street fatuity derived from a suburban beauty show. And the correspondence column, that "democratic forum," suggests that human silliness can rise no higher in its anecdotage of domestic cats and its opinions of our Princesses. (Name and address supplied.) Do you ever go and visit these people who supply names and addresses to the editors? Do you ever meet these fatuous folk? I never do. I mix with scores of people, in every trade and profession, men and women, old and young, and I never come across a single specimen whose talk or behaviour suggests that he or she could enjoy the Sunday sensationals' nonsense.

Poor Old Channel.—Long ago, they say, we were joined to France by dry land and then the water infiltrated between us and a 20-mile moat or wet ditch was formed, which became a useful defence against invasion until science invented internal combustion. Then some strong men, imitating Remus, began to scoff at the moat and attempted to conquer it by swimming across it. These Leanders usually failed, but at last a Webb-footed pioneer achieved the impossible and then gradually the feat became more common. The Webb feat became hackneyed. And now it's anybody's stunt. Babies of four years old itch to do it, schoolgirls do it, old gentlemen think nothing of it. A few days ago the poor old ditch was conquered by a man of fifty-four, a man of forty-one and a man of twenty-two. In fact, of all the competitors that holiday week-end only about a dozen failed. Why this facility? It seems probable that the water is once more receding and we shall soon reach France again in comfort by train and bus. The other explanation I reject: that the human race grows yearly more virile on an austerity diet—sillier and more virile.

THE OLD STAGER

"WITH BEST WISHES"

THOSE in search of a gift for friends, either at home or overseas, will find that a year's subscription to THE SPHERE provides an ideal solution. Each week, the new copy will be a fresh reminder of the kind thought and good wishes of the friend at home. Orders for subscriptions for THE SPHERE to be sent overseas can now be taken. They should be addressed: The Subscription Department, THE SPHERE, Ingram House, 195-198, Strand, London, W.C.2, together with the name and address of the person to whom the copies are to be sent, and enclosing the subscription. Inland and Eire, £5 16s. 6d. Canada, £5 14s. Elsewhere abroad, £5 18s. 6d. (to include the Xmas Number).

ROYAL OCCASIONS

The Queen Visits South-East London; Queen Mary Leaves for Sandringham; The Princess Royal's Visit to Austria

THE KING AND QUEEN RETURN FROM SANDRINGHAM: Great crowds waited at King's Cross Station to cheer their Majesties, both of whom looked very well. The King was returning to London after recuperating from his illness. Next day his Majesty held an Investiture at the Palace.

THE QUEEN TOURS SOUTH-EAST LONDON: Talking to schoolgirls of the Nelson Secondary (Mixed) School, the Queen was visiting their garden made on a blitz site during a tour organised by the London Gardens Society. The Nelson School and the Hither Green Senior Boys' School tied for second place in a gardens competition. At both schools her Majesty spent several minutes talking to pupils responsible for the gardens, and later stayed for a cup of tea at the prefabricated home of Mr. John Doran, in Blackland Road, Lewisham. Earlier that day thousands of people on the Embankment watched her Majesty inspect flowers at the Waterloo Pier Police Station.

THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH-EAST LONDON CROWD TO SEE THE QUEEN: Her Majesty was on a tour—which lasted two-and-three-quarter hours—of gardens in the district. Here, her Majesty is admiring flowers in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Warmington at their home in Pontefract Road, Downham. Earlier that day the Queen had paid an informal visit to the South Bank Exhibition.

QUEEN MARY LEAVES LONDON FOR SANDRINGHAM: The car containing the Queen-Mother—on her way to Sandringham—passes through the lines of Horse Guards and Life Guards on Horse Guards Parade. *Inset*—A close-up of Queen Mary taken as she drove from Marlborough House.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND FIELD-MARSHAL SLIM IN AUSTRIA: Her Royal Highness arrives at Klagenfurt, Austria, where she was entertained by Dr. Figl, the Austrian Chancellor, and members of his Government. Her Royal Highness also paid a visit to Germany. She is accompanied here by Field-Marshal Sir William Slim.

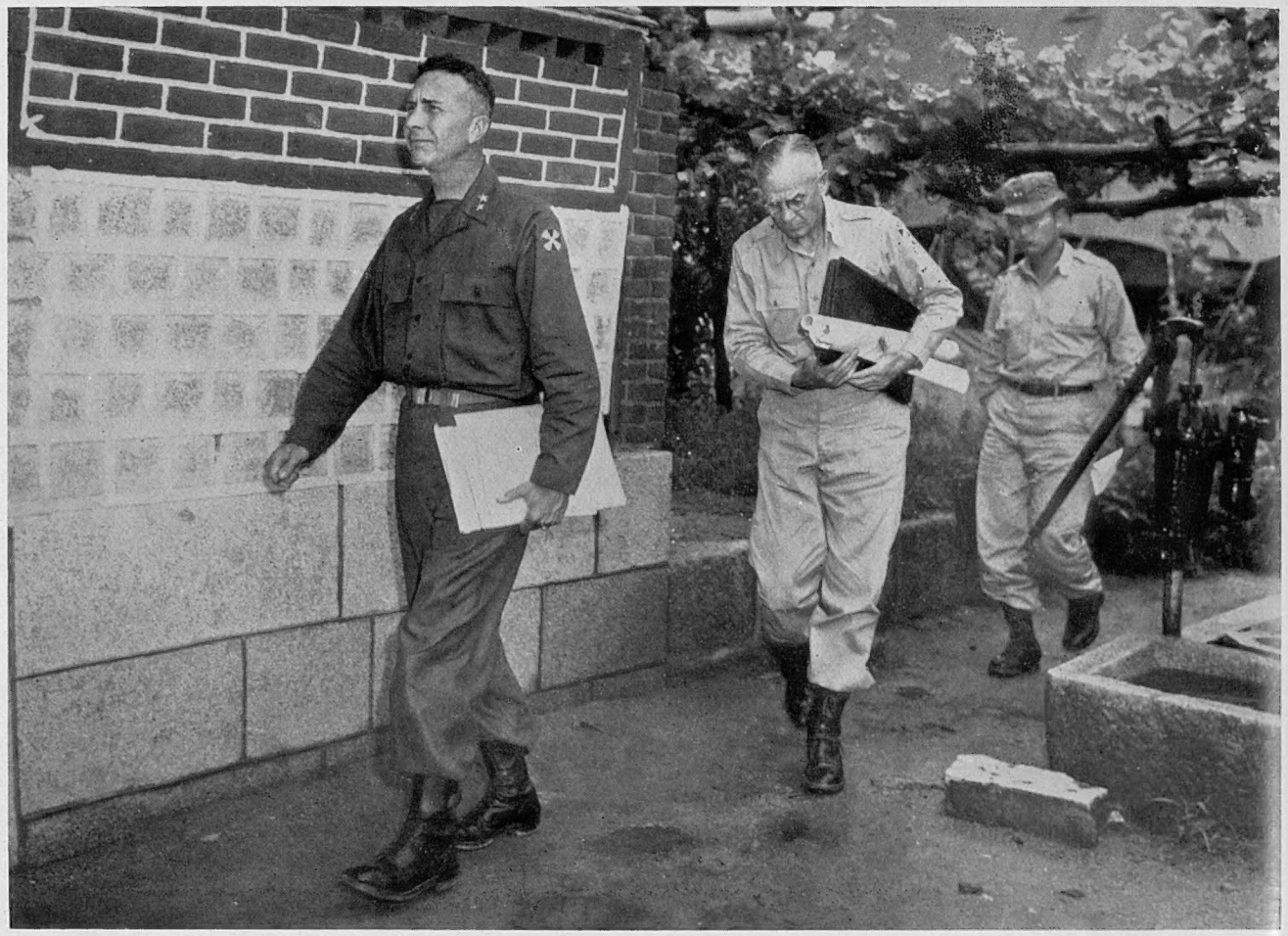
THE TALKS AT KAESONG

Fighting Continues in Korea While Delegates at Kaesong Thrash Out the Problem of a Demilitarised Zone

After sixteen sessions of negotiations for a Korean truce the Communist and United Nations delegates at Kaesong had, at the time of writing, achieved very little of importance. The stumbling-block in the discussions has been where the proposed demilitarised zone should be. The North Korean representatives have firmly demanded a zone 12½ miles wide along the 38th Parallel, and the United Nations have been equally adamant that the zone should conform to the present tactical positions of the opposing armies.

Heavy air raids on Communist positions, however, have suggested to observers on the spot that the Communists, weary of incessant attacks, might be prepared for some sort of compromise. Further, Admiral Joy, the Chief U.N. negotiator, has already pointed out to the Communists that a line astride the 38th Parallel would be difficult for both sides to defend.

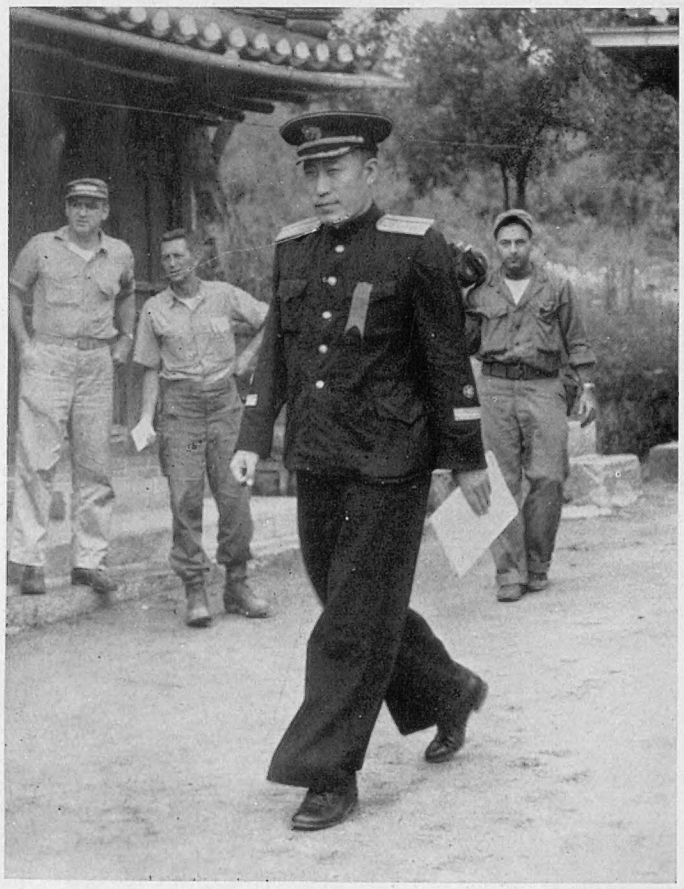
Meanwhile, fighting has continued on the ground as well as in the air, and the United Nations forces, in determined attacks supported by artillery fire, have recently taken an important position on a hill north-east of Yanggu. Reports from Chinese Nationalists in Formosa say that the Nationalist Chinese General Li is now campaigning against the Communists in South-West China.



OFF TO ANOTHER OF THE MANY DISCUSSIONS AT KAESONG: Major-General Henry I. Hodes, one of the United Nations negotiators, walking through rain to the twelfth meeting, followed by one of his aides, who carries maps serving as a basis for discussions of the proposed demilitarised zone. Behind them is Major-General Paik Sun Yup, a South Korean delegate.

THE CHIEF UNITED NATIONS NEGOTIATOR AT THE KAESONG TALKS: Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy, who heads the United Nations mission to the peace talks in Korea, is shown leaving the building where the discussions take place, after the tenth meeting. Following the Admiral are (left to right) Major-General Laurence C. Craigie and Major-General Henry I. Hodes.

A COMMUNIST CHINESE GENERAL RIDES IN AN AMERICAN-MADE JEEP: One of the two chief Chinese negotiators attending the peace talks, General Hsieh Fang, sits nearest the camera in the front seat of an American-made jeep as he leaves the tenth armistice conference at Kaesong.



A NEWCOMER TO THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION AT KAESONG: He is a high-ranking North Korean naval officer, who made his appearance at the eleventh meeting and is believed to be attached to the Communist delegation as one of their advisers.

THE SCENE OF THE CEASE-FIRE TALKS AT KAESONG: In these tiny Korean houses Communist and United Nations delegates have been trying to reach an agreement on the armistice terms. North Korean staff members are about to enter the Chinese and North Korean headquarters (left).

THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH DIVISION—AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY IS PERFORMED IN KOREA : Five nations of the British Commonwealth called into being a new Division—the First Commonwealth Division—in order to unify into one group the troops of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India who are now fighting in Korea. It was the first time that men of all five nations had been gathered together in a single divisional unit. The ceremony marking the inauguration of the new Division took place on the Western Front in Korea, not far from the spot where the gallant Gloucester Regiment was surrounded and almost annihilated.

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH DIVISION

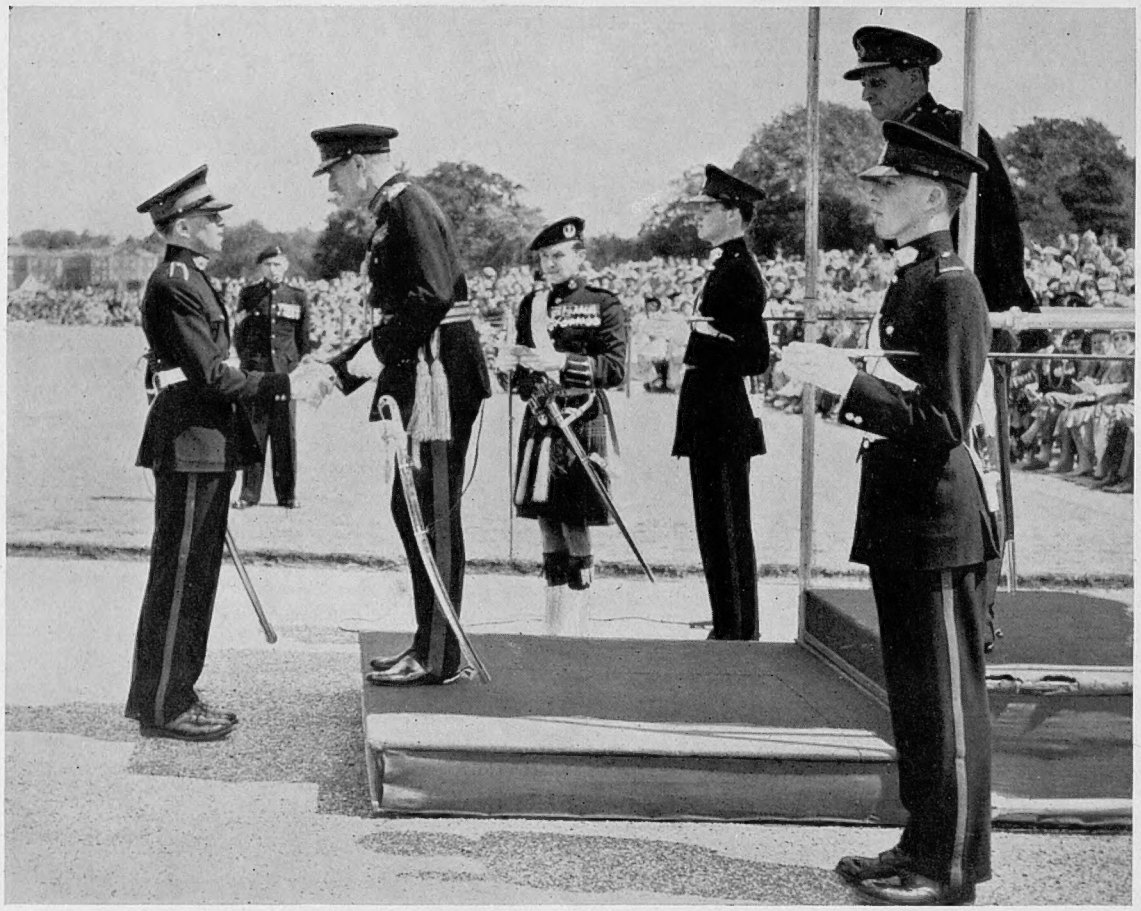
The Inauguration Ceremony on the Western Front in Korea

THE COMMANDER OF THE NEW COMMONWEALTH DIVISION ADDRESSES HIS TROOPS : During the ceremony marking the formation of the new Commonwealth Division in Korea, Major-General A. J. H. Cassels, the Commander, talks to his men. Flags of the five Commonwealth nations fly above with the United Nations and divisional flags.

GENERAL VAN FLEET WATCHES THE COMMONWEALTH CEREMONY : Standing behind Major-General Cassels, who is addressing men of the new Commonwealth Division, is Lieut.-General James A. Van Fleet, Commander of the Eighth Army in Korea.

A CANADIAN DESTROYER RETURNS FROM KOREA : Welcoming crowds lined the jetty at Victoria, British Columbia, at the end of last month, as H.M.C.S. *Nootka* returned from Korean waters, where she had served for six months in the war zone. After a short stay at Victoria the *Nootka* left for Halifax, her home port.

THE NEW UNITED NATIONS MEDAL FOR SERVICE IN KOREA : On one side is the U.N. emblem ; on the other are the words "For Service in defence of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations." The ribbon is striped in blue and white.



THE PASSING-OUT PARADE AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, SANDHURST : Junior Under-Officer J. D. C. Blake, of Colaton Raleigh, Devon, is congratulated by General Sir John Crocker, Adjutant-General to the Forces, after receiving the King's Medal, which is given to the Officer-Cadet passing out first in the order of merit. The officer-cadets, who were passing out to their Commissions, wore their new No. 1 blue uniforms for the first time on a ceremonial occasion. The sergeant-majors wore the original scarlet of the Guards.

SANDHURST'S MOST OUTSTANDING CADET RECEIVES HIS REWARD : General Crocker hands the Sword of Honour, awarded to the most outstanding cadet, to Senior Under-Officer J. D. Bastick, of Aldershot, during the passing-out parade at Sandhurst.

OFFICIAL OCCASIONS

The Passing-out Parade at Sandhurst; Mr. Attlee Goes on Holiday; The New Korean Envoy; Viscount Alexander Returns to Canada; The Lord Mayor on a World Tour

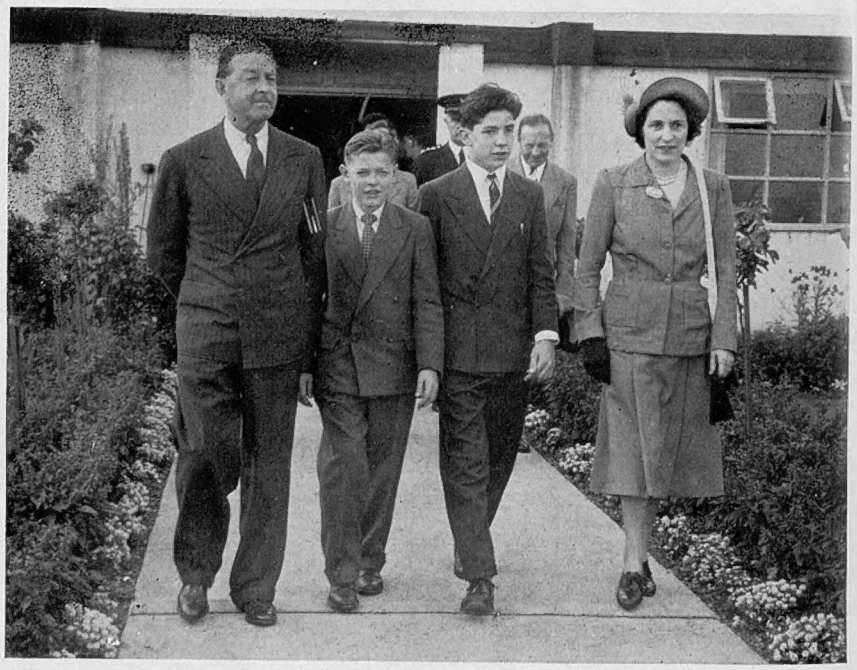
On left—

THE PRIME MINISTER OFF ON HOLIDAY : Mr. and Mrs. Attlee leaving No. 10 to fly to Scotland, where at Rosyth they embarked in the frigate H.M.S. *Widemouth Bay* en route to Bergen, Norway, to stay there as the guests of the Norwegian Prime Minister, Hr. Gerhardsen. In the absence in Strasbourg of Mr. Morrison, the Foreign Secretary, who is Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Ede, Home Secretary and Leader of the House of Commons, deputised for Mr. Attlee.

On right—

THE NEW ENVOY IN LONDON OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA : His Excellency the Hon. Myo Mook Lee, posing here with his wife at the Korean Legation in London, presented to the King at Buckingham Palace last week the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as envoy from the Republic of Korea. Dr. Lee is forty-eight.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR AND LADY MAYORESS LEAVE ON A WORLD TOUR : Sir Denys and Lady Lowson, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, are seen off at London Airport by their two children, Ian and Melanie. They were about to start on a flight to Sydney, Australia, on a good-will tour of the world, which will last seven weeks. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were to go to New Zealand from Australia and later visit Canada and the United States.



CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL RETURNS TO HIS DUTIES : Viscount Alexander with his family takes a stroll at London Airport while waiting to board the plane in which he returned to Canada to resume his duties there as Governor-General. With Viscount Alexander and Lady Alexander are their two sons, Shane and Brian. Lady Alexander was to leave by sea for Canada at a later date.

THE PRINCESS WITH THE R.A.F.

Princess Elizabeth Pays Her First Visit to the R.A.F. College at Cranwell, Lincolnshire, for the Cadets' Passing-out Parade

Just a few days before travelling to Scotland (first to keep an engagement with the R.A.F. in Edinburgh and then to join the Royal family on their Scottish holiday) Princess Elizabeth paid her first visit to the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell, Lincolnshire. Owing to a storm during the previous night the Princess made the journey to Cranwell by train instead of flying as arranged. On arrival at the College, her Royal Highness was greeted by Air-Commodore L. F. Sinclair, the Commandant, and presented with a bouquet by Gillian Smith, the nine-year-old daughter of Warrant Officer R. J. Smith and Mrs. Smith, of Durham. The Princess then went on to the parade-ground and, as the reviewing officer, inspected the passing-out parade of cadets. After the inspection the Princess presented the awards to the prize-winning cadets and then addressed the whole assembly. "In many ways," said the Princess to the cadets, "the great service to which you have given your loyalty is a service of youth, a service that calls for quickness of mind and body and spirit which is one of the main qualities of youth, but it calls also for another quality which is, I believe, of equal importance, a sense of responsibility more associated with maturity. The R.A.F. must always be in the forefront of the defence of this country if we are ever again called upon to take up arms in the call of liberty. There lies on you the responsibility of constant preparedness. It means that at all times you must be masters of the art and triumph of flying."

PRINCESS ELIZABETH PAYS HER FIRST VISIT TO THE ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE AT CRANWELL, LINCOLNSHIRE: Her Royal Highness is seen inspecting R.A.F. personnel during her visit to the College for the passing-out parade of cadets. The Princess was to have arrived at the College by air, but these arrangements were changed because of the stormy weather on the night before her visit. After inspecting the cadets, the Princess presented the Sword of Honour and the King's Medal to Flight-Cadet Under-Officer A. Merriman, of Buntingford, Hertfordshire, and the Medal of Honour to Flight-Cadet Under-Officer B. A. Spry, of Paignton, Devon.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH PRESENTS THE SWORD OF HONOUR TO FLIGHT-CADET UNDER-OFFICER A. MERRIMAN: The Princess later told Merriman that she was looking forward to a "flip" in a Comet jet-liner.

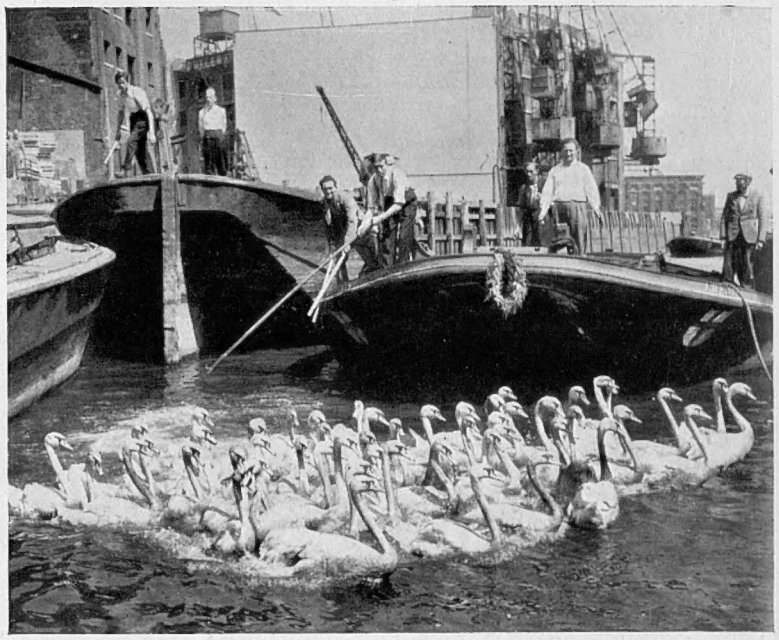
THE ROYAL REVIEWING OFFICER INSPECTS THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CADETS AT THE PASSING-OUT PARADE: The Graduation Parade was held to mark the successful completion of training by thirty-five flight cadets, twenty-five of them forming No. 53 Entry of General Duties cadets, and ten forming No 4 (Equipment and Secretarial) Entry. For her visit to Cranwell, Princess Elizabeth wore a simple floral summer dress.

A PEEP INSIDE A CANBERRA: Princess Elizabeth leans forward to peer inside one of the R.A.F.'s jet-propelled bombers during her Cranwell visit.

SWANS IN DISTRESS IN THE POOL OF LONDON: Some of the sixty-six swans which had become soaked with oil when a ship, contrary to regulations, discharged its bilges in the Pool, being rounded-up for cleaning by the R.S.P.C.A. With their feathers clogged with thick, black bilge oil, the swans were taken to the Society's Putney Hospital for cleaning by Mr. Victor Barringer, the R.S.P.C.A.'s clinic assistant. The birds were taken from the water at Shad Thames Creek, below Tower Bridge, after a great struggle lasting many hours. For the cleaning purposes, Mr. Barringer used a carefully-blended preparation with a soap base and a small amount of paraffin. Each bird took about twenty minutes to clean. Mr. Barringer had to be careful not to wash the natural oil from the birds' feathers. He explained that if this were done the feathers would soon become water-logged and the swans would sink as soon as they were put back in the water.

The ROUND-UP of the SWANS

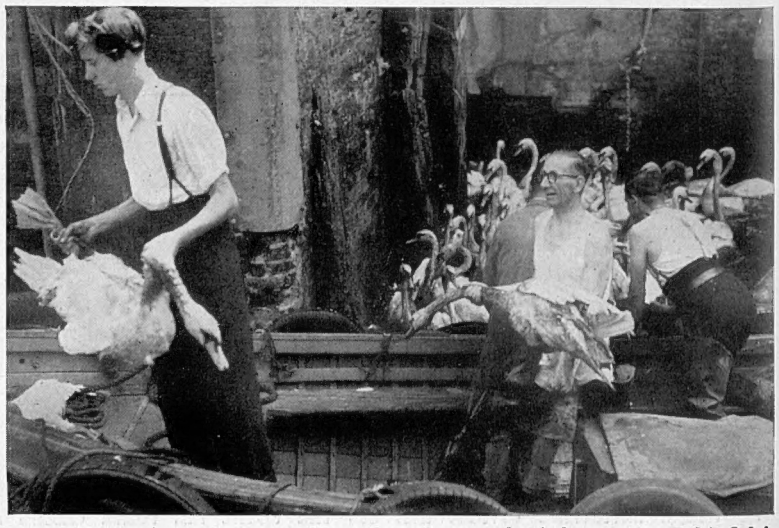
The R.S.P.C.A. go to the Rescue of 66 Oil-smothered Swans in the Pool of London



ROUNDING-UP OIL-SOAKED SWANS AT SHADWELL: The swans, which had become covered with bilge oil from a steamer, were taken from the water by officers of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and conveyed to the Society's hospital at Putney for cleaning. The swans are owned by the King, and the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies.

DOCKERS JOIN IN THE BIG ROUND-UP: The swans were taken from the wate after officers of the R.S.P.C.A. and Mr. R. H. Turk, the swanmarker t the Vintners' Company, had been unable to clean the birds on the spo

A VOLUNTEER HELPER COAXES TWO BIRDS TOWARDS THE R.S.P.C.A. OFFICERS: During the great round-up on the Thames the birds fought angrily and the helpers had to scramble across barges and boats to reach them.

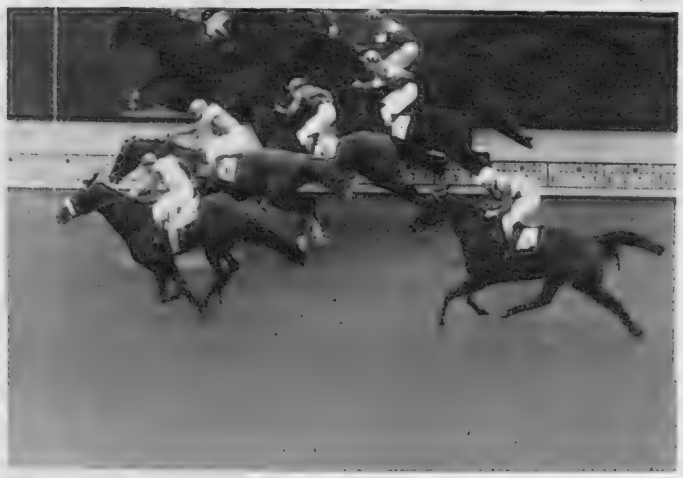


NEARING THE END OF THE TASK: *Left*—Mr. R. Lovat-Fraser and Mr. V. Barringer (wearing white coat) are seen washing the oil-covered birds at the R.S.P.C.A.'s hospital at Putney. *Right*—With their feet tied together the swans are gathered up by helpers on the foreshore of the Pool of London and carried to the R.S.P.C.A. officers. Although all possible care was taken with the swans during the rounding-up and the transportation, one of the birds died before reaching Putney.

***Above* and *on left*—THE PARADE IN THE PADDOCK FOR THE STEWARDS' CUP, WITH TRUNDLE HILL IN THE BACKGROUND:** Cloudy weather on Goodwood's opening day did not prevent a large crowd gathering for the popular meeting on the Sussex Downs. The course was shrouded in mist when early racegoers arrived, but it cleared soon after mid-day and visibility was good for the first race at 2 o'clock.

Glorious Goodwood

Morning Mist Cleared for the First Day of the Meeting on the Sussex Downs



A PHOTO-FINISH FOR THE STEWARDS' CUP: The chief event of the opening day was won by Mr. J. Gerber's Sugar Bowl, ridden by W. Snaith. In this picture he is seen leading Spartan Sacrifice (beaten in the last stride of the race two years ago) by a head, with Majasa half-a-length behind, third, and Stratolight a close fourth. Several horses, including the winner, did not have a clear run at first, due to jockeys on the outside trying to get across to the rails.

b

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

A Foreign News Survey

MR. BEVAN AND HIS WIFE ARRIVE AT BELGRADE: Mr. Aneurin Bevan (second from the left), the former British Minister of Health, with his wife, Jennie Lee, both Labour M.P.s, are met on their arrival at Belgrade Airport, Yugoslavia, by Milovan Djilas (extreme left), member of the Yugoslav Politburo and Minister without Portfolio, and by Vladimir Dedijer, Secretary of the Yugoslav Parliament's Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Bevans are on holiday in Yugoslavia and will probably meet Marshal Tito. Their holiday there will be of indefinite duration. Mr. Bevan, who resigned from the Government earlier this year, said in a speech in Lancashire, shortly before leaving on his holiday, that it was not yet safe to allow Germany to rearm.

THE STIFF BOWS OF DIPLOMATIC ETIQUETTE: Dr. Hermann Katzenberger (left), who is the newly-appointed Minister to Eire from the Federal German Republic, presents his credentials to the President of Eire, Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, at the President's residence in Phœnix Park. Hundreds of holiday-makers from Britain were among the crowds who watched the new Minister drive through the streets of Dublin with an escort of cavalry motor-cyclists drawn from the Irish Army.

THE CABIN CRUISER "BETTY B" ABLAZE OFF NEW YORK: Gas-tank explosions started this fire on the 38-ft. *Betty B* at the entrance to Ambrose Channel, near Coney Island. Four persons, including the cruiser's captain, Frank Johnson, were picked up by another boat, the *Whitestone*, after they had leaped from their burning vessel into the water. Another of the crew, however, was drowned. The rescued men—all of them were fishermen—were taken to the Coney Island Hospital to be treated for burns.

A PARIS DESIGNER DRAWS A VEIL OVER HIS NEW FASHIONS: Jacques Fath, the Paris designer who in the matter of what women may or may not wear has come to be called "dictator," shuts the door on his fashion secrets during his winter show. For nearly a month Jacques Fath's newest creations will be seen only by the privileged few, until the release date—August 30—which has been fixed by the hierarchy of the Couture Parisienne. Women in this country, however, have already learned that the smartest of them will return to the New Look.

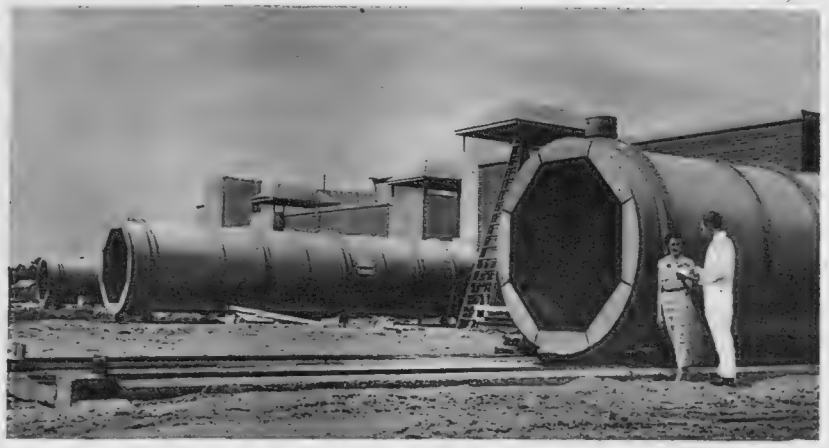
A CELEBRATED SWISS GUIDE IS KILLED ON THE MATTERHORN: After her guide, the famous Otto Furrer, had been killed outright in an accident on the Italian side of the Matterhorn, Mrs. Hilda Erlanger, an American woman who fell with him, lay for twelve freezing hours with a broken leg and other injuries before being taken to hospital by a rescue party. In this picture Mrs. Erlanger is being gently lowered over a patch of deep snow by her rescuers. The accident occurred at a place called the "Long Rope." A fixed rope gave way under the guide, who fell 150 ft. Mrs. Erlanger is an experienced climber, and Otto Furrer, chief of the local ski school, was twice ski champion of the world and three times winner of the Kandahar races.

RESCUERS GUIDE THE SLEDGE CARRYING THE INJURED WOMAN CLIMBER DOWN THE MOUNTAINSIDE: Witnesses of the accident, which occurred at a height of 12,000 ft. on the Matterhorn, summoned help from Breuil and search parties found the climber lying half-buried in snow.

WORK COMMENCES ON A NEW HARBOUR FOR HAIFA: The Israeli Minister of Communications and Transport, Dr. Dov Joseph, looks through a theodolite on the work in progress in the Kishon area where a harbour development project has recently commenced. It is expected that the growth of Haifa Harbour will overtake the needs of the country when the new waterways—scheduled to be finished next year—near completion. The work includes construction of a canal navigable throughout its length for ships of up to 2,000 tons. Smaller channels will lead off it giving vessels direct access to factories.

LABOURERS STRENGTHEN THE BANK OF ONE OF THE CHANNELS OF THE NEW HARBOUR AT KISHON, HAIFA: When completed, the main water-lane of this new project will be 3 kms. long and 5 metres deep. It is part of the Kishon Harbour Development Scheme in Israel, work on which has recently commenced, and which is scheduled to be completed by next year.

A NEW TRAIN FOR THE KING AND QUEEN OF EGYPT: This is the new streamlined rail-car built for King Farouk by the Italian Fiat Company. Powered by Diesel engines, the train is capable of over 75 m.p.h. Its amenities include an automatic telephone with fourteen internal and two external lines. There is also an elaborate radio which transmits as well as receives. The rear coach contains the Royal apartments, whose walls are decorated in green and blue-grey. An official of the Fiat Company has estimated its cost as 500,000,000 lire, which is roughly about £350,000 in English money.



SEWERS FOR SOUND—THE MUFFLERS THAT REDUCE THE NOISE OF JET-ENGINE TESTS: These 40-ft.-long pipes were recently installed at the Avro Canada Plant in Malton, Ontario, and are intended to reduce the tremendous noise made by jet engines being tested in the adjoining building. Before the mufflers were installed the noise was of such intensity that it was physically impossible to approach closer than 25 ft. Now, however, ordinary conversations can be carried on at a normal pitch within 5 ft. of the engine.

FREE SPEECH IN WESTERN GERMANY: Accompanied by an aide carrying a sculpture of a Nazi paratrooper, General Bernhard Ramcke, who was recently released from French custody, arrives at a meeting in Brunswick at which he addressed some 5,000 former Nazi paratroopers. To the accompaniment of cheers and "heils" the General said that Germany could not be counted on to contribute to Western Defence until Britain, France and the United States had released all "so-called war criminals." Interrupted by applause from his Nazi-saluting ex-comrades, Ramcke said that whether they wanted to or not they would not be able to avoid taking up arms to defend their living space against enemy hordes. The advertised purpose of this reunion was to collect information regarding 400 missing paratroopers. General Ramcke commanded German paratroopers during their attack on Crete in the war.

BLACKSHIRTS IN WESTERN GERMANY ARE JAILED FOR HONOURING BISMARCK: Carrying a huge wreath of leaves a black-shirted German Right-Wing Nationalist is marched off by West German police after they had broken up a demonstration by a group of thirty black-shirts who were attempting to honour the memory of Bismarck at his statue in Berlin.

HINDU FESTIVAL

Millions in India Celebrate the Coming of the Goddess Durga to Revive Them with Hopes of Better Times to Come

The great Goddess Durga of the Hindu Pantheon, wife of Lord Shiva, Creator of the Universe, will soon make her annual visit to the earth. She will find her devout followers, the teeming millions of India, exhausted by the blazing summer and rain-soaked heat of the monsoon. She will revive them with hopes of fine crops, many children and cooler weather to come. The annual victory of the goddess over the demons of want and infertility on the eve of the harvest, is symbolised in the images worshipped with intricate ceremony by the highest and the lowest in the land.

West Bengal gives the goddess her warmest welcome. The people of these humid north-eastern plains regard Durga almost as their own. Nowhere else is her reappearance celebrated with such pomp and splendour. Everyone in this proud, cultured province vies with his neighbour in piety. The poor squander their pitiful savings to buy tiny images for the goddess to live in during her four-day stay on earth. The rich install elaborate tableaux in their homes, call in the family priests for domestic worship, and distribute alms. Shopkeepers who have had a good year set up a shrine for public use. Communities, clubs and societies, the army, the police and even the fire brigades raise subscriptions to erect elaborate "pandals," temporary pavilions to house images costing hundreds, sometimes thousands, of pounds.

The makers of the images work day and night in their huts to fulfil their orders as the festival approaches. They are skilful craftsmen, descended from generations of image-makers, who follow the stylised designs with as much skill as their forefathers did hundreds of years ago. They know the intricacies of clay modelling, mix many secret paints, and can follow the whole process from the straw image which forms the idol's core, down to the last tinsel decoration. They have done nothing else from the age of six. And if there is not enough spirit of artistic inquiry to produce a Giotto or a Picasso, the idol-makers are content to know the customer is well pleased.

Worshippers bow before a ten-armed figure of the Mother Goddess clad in queenly clothes. Riding upon a lion, she holds a terrified, moustachioed demon by the hair, while another of her many hands—which represent invincibility—thrusts a spear into the demon's chest. Beneath the demon's feet lies the beheaded buffalo from which his spirit has arisen. There is plenty of blood—one tribute, at least, to modern realism—and the artist will always add more if the purchaser requests it.

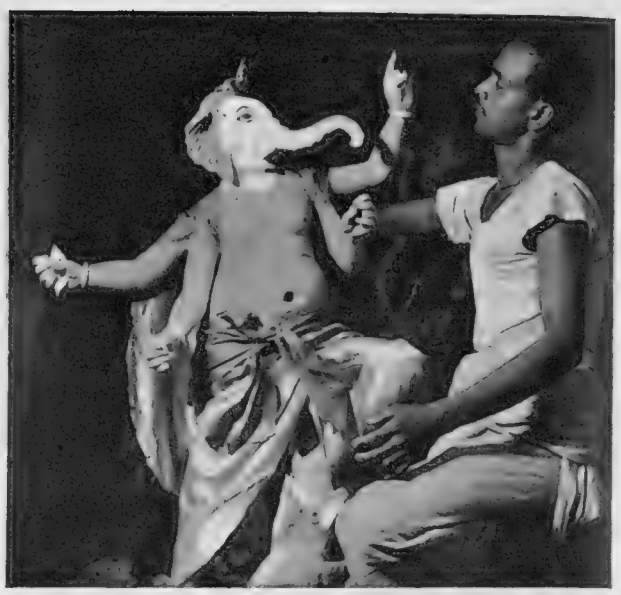
Around the goddess are her two sons and daughters. Lakshmi, Goddess of Plenty, rides an owl, and Saraswati, Goddess of Learning, is seated upon a lotus. Below are Durga's elephant-headed son, Ganesh, who rides a rat, and Kartick, God of Power, with his attendant peacock. Together they represent the all-embracing Mother of Humanity, vengeful, forgiving and fertile.

Durga's *Puja*, or Festival, is not entirely spent in prayer. The religious ceremonies are long and exhausting, but there is also time for rejoicing. The bigger Durga images become the centre of amusement parks and fairs, like the Passion Plays of Medieval Europe. There are food stalls crammed with sticky sweetmeats; lucky-dips; exhibitions of conjuring and juggling; and sideshows selling books and charms and religious mementoes. Before the many images—there are over 2,000 in Calcutta alone—priests study the Puranas, their holy books, and offer fruit and flowers at the feet of the goddess. Around them surge the jostling crowds, some praying, some meeting old friends, some staring at Durga, impassive through the swirling incense.

At last the ceremonies are over and it is time for the Mother Goddess to leave the earth. The chanting stops, the priests pack up and go, and the piles of wilting flowers are cleared from around the idol's feet. Bands begin a deafening serenade in the street outside. The images are lifted slowly from their stands and carried through the darkening, rain-flecked streets to the beat of drums, the sounds of shouts and bugle blasts. Night falls and every image is returned whence it came—to the bottom of the nearest river. The idols dissolve, leaving the goddess free to quit her purified, revitalised land.

Back in their huts, the image-makers are at work again, preparing new idols for the next festival of the Hindu year.

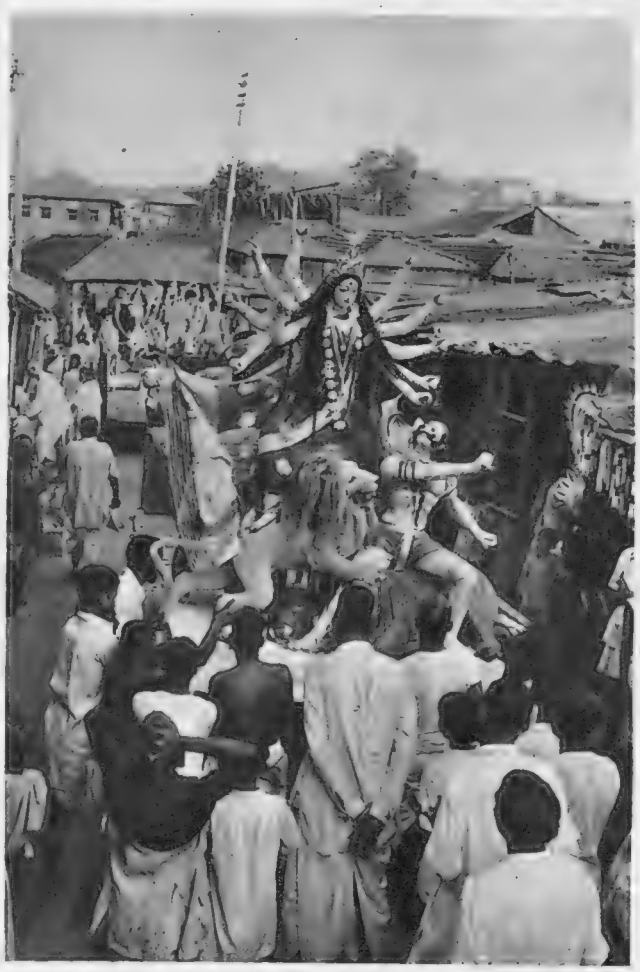
PREPARING THE STRAW BASE FOR A NEW IDOL: Clad only in his *dhoti* this craftsman is constructing the core upon which he will build an idol of the Goddess Durga. The idol will take part in one of the many Hindu *pujas* or ceremonies, which millions of Hindus celebrate every year.



GANESH—THE GOD WITH THE ELEPHANT'S TRUNK: This is one of the most revered of the Hindu gods. Garlanded with flowers and tinsel and painted in garish colours, he is to be found in many temples through India.

PAINTING THE TRADITIONAL DURGA TABLEAUX: Indians are surprisingly ignorant and apathetic of their native fauna. But it was not always so: Hindu mythology is full of references to animals and birds.

THE GODDESS DURGA ENTHRONED IN ALL HER GLORY: This tableaux was set up for the Durga festival by the Calcutta Co-operative Society. Shopkeepers who wish to give thanks for a good year have a Durga shrine.



THE MANY-ARMED DURGA LEAVES A CALCUTTA BAZAAR TO TAKE UP RESIDENCE IN HER SHRINE: The goddess is clad in a rich *sari*; fine jewellery sparkles from her neck and arms.

THE JOURNEY ENDS IN THE YELLOW WATERS OF BENGAL: At the close of the festival the thousands of idols, representing the Goddess Durga, are taken to the riverside and thrown in. In a little while the clay images will disintegrate, leaving the goddess free to repeat her four-day earthly visit the following year.

PROTOCOL IN THE FAR EAST

General Ridgway and General Van Fleet Pay Official Calls While Armistice Talks Continue in Korea

GENERAL RIDGWAY AND HIS WIFE AT A BELGIAN EMBASSY PARTY IN TOKYO : The party was given at the Belgian Mission in Tokyo on July 21 by the Belgian Minister, to celebrate the Belgian Independence Day. *Above*—General Matthew B. Ridgway (right), Commander of the United Nations Forces in Korea, and his wife (centre) leaving after the party. *Below*—Some of the guests at the reception take part in the festivities.

LIEUT.-GENERAL JAMES A. VAN FLEET, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY : Van Fleet salutes as he comes aboard the quarterdeck of the U.S.S. *Eldorado*, an amphibious force flagship, during a recent visit with Vice-Admiral Ingolf N. Kiland, Commander of the United States Pacific Fleet Amphibious Force. When Lieut.-General Matthew B. Ridgway succeeded the dismissed General MacArthur early this year, Van Fleet was promoted to Ridgway's former position as Commander of the Eighth Army. His experience, particularly at the time when he headed the American Military Mission to Greece, has fitted him for a war in which the enemy can play hide-and-seek across the frontier, as the Communist forces are able to between North Korea and Manchuria.

A MEDIEVAL TOURNEY IN THE GROUNDS OF A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY ABBEY ON THE EDGE OF THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU : Fully armoured knights fight with wooden sabres in front of the ruined Abbey of Dammarie lès Lys in one of the most spectacular events of the Paris bimillenary celebrations. The idea of the celebrations was not conceived until after the planning of the Festival of Britain and has drawn many visitors across to France. The Paris Municipality and the Chamber of Commerce voted £90,000 for the festivities, which cover six months and have already included the presentation of a fifteenth-century mystery play in front of the West Door of Notre-Dame and the release of a replica of the Montgolfière balloon, decorated with the French Royal colours, which first rose from the Parc de la Muette in 1783.

MEDIEVAL PAGEANTRY AT FONTAINEBLEAU

A Spectacular Tourney in the Paris Bimillenary Celebrations

NEW LANCES FOR OLD : Participants in the tourney are provided with new weapons if they have broken their 4-metre-long blunted lances in a previous engagement. So many casualties occurred in the early tourneys that protective rules, such as blunting the lances, had to be instituted.

THE QUINTAINE : This is a wooden shield, fixed on a post, which spins round if it is not struck truly in the centre. A miss-hit will turn the semaphore-type arm, which swings round and strikes the contestant.

CASUALTIES : *Above*—An unhorsed knight is helped out of his armour. Pierre France, a crack rider of the Tourney Club de France, was felled by a blow from a wooden sabre, and caused some anxiety until he was freed of his heavy armour and could walk away. *On left*—A knight is injured in the sabre tournaments and receives aid from his attendant squires.

THE "JEU DE ROSES": In this event, each horseman, with three roses pinned to his shoulder, tries to grab the roses from another of the twelve contestants. If he succeeds, he holds them in his teeth and goes for another. The winner is awarded a prize by the Queen of the Tourney.

FULLY ACCOUTRED FOR THE JOUSTING: A horseman, armed from head to foot, prepares to mount for a demonstration.

A GALLIC FRIAR TUCK: Light relief was provided during the jousting by this well-fed friar, mounted on a mule.

CHAMPION ARCHER: Orthay draws his bow to speed the arrow which won the championship cup. The Archers' Association of Fontainebleau was one of three clubs to stage the tournament.

THE JUGGLER: A type who looked as medieval as his clothing was this entertainer at the Dammarie lès Lys pageant.

ATTENDANTS AT THE TOURNEY IN FRONT OF THE RUINED ABBEY: Clad in medieval costumes, these participants in the pageant added colour to the proceedings as they led sporting dogs into the field.

THE PAGES WATCH A TOURNEY: The sport began after a procession through the village of the knights and their ladies, squires and pages. These boys had their own fights, mounted on each other's shoulders.

Paris has been celebrating her 2,000th birthday by a series of lavish birthday parties illustrating the pages of her brilliant history. The most colourful and extravagant of these up to now was a medieval tourney and pageant complete with knights, squires, pages, jesters, jugglers, archers, and several rounds of jousting in the medieval manner. The tourney was held in the picturesque ruin of the thirteenth-century abbey of Dammarie lès Lys, built by Blanches de Castille on the edge of the forest of Fontainebleau. The climax of a long procession through the village of armoured knights and their ladies, their squires and pages and the various accoutrements of the tournament, was a brilliant demonstration of the gentle, medieval pastime of jousting.

Jousting, the tournament of armoured and mounted knights as a Sunday sport, was invented in the eleventh century by Geoffroi de Preulli; but the rules that he invented were so lax that he himself was killed at his own game by a splintered lance in 1066, the year that William the Conqueror came to England.

The principle of the game is simple. After much blowing of trumpets and fancy demonstrations of horsemanship by the heralds of the opponents, two knights, clad in armour from head to foot, and armed with blunted lances of about 4 metres in length, charge headlong at one another, their lances pointed in a menacing way. If, after the dust has cleared away, one of the knights is found dead, he loses! One must unhorse his opponent without breaking his own lance and, if possible, without doing too much bodily harm to him; for he would be needed for the more serious matters of feudal wars or a crusade.

The sport immediately became as popular as football or boxing is to-day. International tournaments were held and there were even exchanges of contestants from hostile countries, with a guarantee of safe conduct for the competing knights. Jousting became so popular, in fact, that Henry II of England outlawed the sport because of the dangerous concentrations of so much armed manpower in one place.

Until the fifteenth century, so many worthy knights were put out of commission that certain rules were invented for their protection, most of which concerned the use of blunted weapons in the tourneys. At the same time, the "tilt," a long strip of cloth, later modified into a wooden barrier or fence, which separated the two charging horsemen, came into common practice—as much for the protection of the horse as the rider. It was considered a felony to wound the horse of the opponent.

Tilting, as it then was called, became a safe and sane children's pastime, held amid great and lavish pageantry; and sumptuous prizes of horses and costly armour were awarded to the winners by the lady of the tournament.

However, even with all of the rules and regulations that surrounded jousting, King Henry II of France was killed in a tournament in the sixteenth century, and immediately afterwards the popularity of the game began to wane in France. It reached its elaborate climax in England about the time of Henry VIII. In Germany the sport continued to be popular for another hundred years.

From time to time there have been revivals of the medieval tournament, the most impressive of which, described in Disraeli's *Endymion*, was at Eglinton Castle, in 1839. The revival at Dammarie lès Lys, however, could not claim the participation of as many royal jousters as that of Eglinton, having been staged by the Touring Club de France, the Archers' Association of Fontainebleau, and the Equestrian Society, "Duguesclin."

PUMICE FOR MARSHALL AID

Greece Applies the Self-Help Clause; General Marshall in Washington; The E.R.P. Train Arrives in Berlin

Santorini, one of the beautiful volcanic islands in the Ægean Sea, has recently become a new associate of Marshall Aid in an ingenious expansion of private trade. High on the cliffs of the ring-shaped island exist large deposits of pumice, the light and porous siliceous rock created when a volcano erupts. Now a new use for pumice, other than smoothing the skin in beauty preparations, has been developed in the United States by manufacturers of building blocks. Threatened with a dwindling supply of cinders, a Florida manufacturer experimented with Greek pumice as a substitute, and discovered that the new blocks had better insulating qualities than cinder blocks, that they were just as strong, and were so light that they would float.

Four concerns are now engaged in working the Santorini pumice deposits. The largest firm has installed an efficient screening plant. The various products of crushed and sized material are stored in large bins at the foot of a cliff, where a modern conveyor system loads them into large ships which put in near the shore.

Thus Greece takes its place in the system of American aid and independently seeks the world markets and foreign exchange so vital to the Greek economy.

ACTIVITY IN THE ÆGEAN: The modern conveyor-belt system, used in the working of pumice deposits on Santorini, in the Ægean Sea, rises above the white cliffs of the volcanic island. It moves the already crushed and graded material from giant storage bins into the holds of freighters which carry the pumice to a Florida manufacturer who uses it as a substitute for cinders in making building blocks.

VOLCANIC ROCKS WHICH HAVE CHANGED THE ECONOMY OF A GREEK ISLAND: Santorini island has rich deposits of pumice, sulphur and other minerals which are now being exploited. The fishing yacht against the steep sides of the crater makes an appropriate contrast.

On left—

SECRETARY OF DEFENCE, GENERAL OF THE ARMY GEORGE C. MARSHALL, SPEAKS IN WASHINGTON: The former Secretary of State and initiator of the Marshall Plan discussed an increase in the size of the United States armed forces, which, if approved, might lead the country into fuller mobilisation. General Marshall's speech preceded those of General MacArthur and President Truman (page 204). He said that it had not yet been decided whether the 4,000,000-men ceiling would have to be raised, because it was not known what Selective Service had in the reservoir of manpower.

The bilateral treaties of the Marshall Plan, concluded in 1948, provided that the eighteen participants were individually linked with the United States, which undertook to provide assistance in return for an effort to obtain independence from outside aid within four years by mutual and self help.

THE E.R.P. TRAIN: One of the seven coaches of the Europazug is taken to its final destination at the Messedamm on the heavy-equipment truck, which conveyed it through the streets of Berlin. *On left*—The arrival at the Berlin-Moabit freight station, after a month-long tour of West Germany. The seven coaches of the train contain display material showing economic and social progress in the Marshall Plan countries.

THE MOST POWERFUL LIGHT OF SINGAPORE'S FIVE MAIN LIGHTHOUSES—RAFFLES LIGHTHOUSE WHICH HAS AN INTENSITY OF 200,000 CANDLE-POWER : Raffles Lighthouse, built ninety-seven years ago, is situated twelve miles south-west of Keppel Harbour. The lighthouse was named after Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, the British Administrator, on whose advice Singapore was acquired by the East India Company in 1819, and its burner was designed by a former engineer-in-chief at Trinity House, London. Each of the five main lighthouses in the port of Singapore, which has about 3,000 ships calling annually, is manned by a crew of seven.

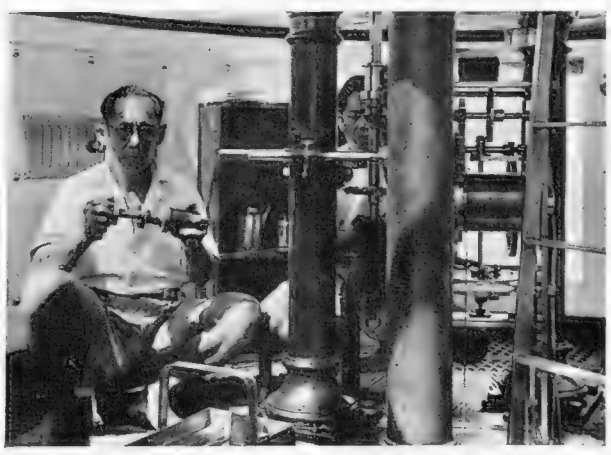
THE LIGHTHOUSES OF SINGAPORE

Keeping Watch Over the Shipping in the Port of Britain's Crown Colony

AT THE START OF A MONTH'S VIGIL OUTSIDE SINGAPORE—A RELIEF CREW LANDS AT RAFFLES LIGHTHOUSE PIER FROM THE LIGHTHOUSE TENDER "W. FLINT" : All the five major lighthouses in the Singapore group are out at sea. Their crews do a month's duty at each light in turn and then have a month's leave on shore.

JUST BEFORE "LIGHTING UP" TIME AT FORT CANNING LIGHTHOUSE : The serang (foreman) makes sure that all is ready. Ships within sight of the Fort Canning light do not see rotating or flashing beams, but an all-round light signal for 17 seconds produced by a metal cylinder dropping down to cover the mantle.

THE SULTAN SHOAL LIGHTHOUSE, TEN MILES WEST OF THE PORT OF SINGAPORE : The lighthouse has a 150,000 candle-power light and ships' navigators recognise it at night by its double flash every 15 seconds. Kerosene oil, or paraffin, is used in the burners of the lighthouses. It is fed into a burner and automatically vaporised, the vapour passing into a mantle. Kerosene oil is also used for the crew's cooking.



MAINTENANCE WORK AT ONE OF THE FIVE MAIN SINGAPORE LIGHTHOUSES : A serang is cleaning the hood burner while an assistant services the clock machinery which rotates the lenses.

Between sunset and sunrise the vessels which go in and out of the port of Singapore rely on the lights of five main lighthouses. Unlike other lighthouses in North Borneo, Sarawak and the Philippines, Singapore's lights escaped damage during the War. They were all supplied by a British firm who make and service lights in all parts of the world. All their burners run on kerosene oil, or paraffin, and send out identifying light signals. Life "aboard" the lighthouses can be very monotonous, but the crews find entertainment listening to their radio sets or putting out to sea for an hour's fishing.

The five main lighthouses are manned by a crew of seven men who after spending a month at each light in turn, go ashore for a month's leave. Each crew is made up of a lightkeeper, a serang (or foreman), a leading lighthouse hand, three lighthouse hands and a cook. They work in three watches of four hours each, arranged so that there are always two men on together during the night. Once a month a boat arrives from the mainland with the rations, which usually consist mainly of rice, wheat flour, salt fish, salt duck eggs, dehydrated vegetables, tea, coffee, sugar and milk. The men take pride in keeping their lights and quarters in first-class condition and have received praise from visiting officials.

Raffles Lighthouse, twelve miles south-west of Keppel Harbour, is the most powerful light, with an intensity of 200,000 candle-power, with Pulo Pisang, Horsburgh and Sultan Shoal next in intensity, with 150,000 candle-power. The fifth light, Fort Canning, has both white and red lights.

As the Singapore Harbour Board's cargo wharves can berth about twenty-four ships at once, the crews of the lighthouses know how much shipping depends on their doing a lonely job thoroughly.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE MODEL DESIGNED BY SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD JACQUES GREBER, THE FRENCH EXPERT, FOR THE REPLANNING OF OTTAWA, CANADA'S CAPITAL CITY: The camera looks north-west from the Ottawa University Oval (lower left), up the Rideau Canal to Parliament Hill. The changes shown will be made possible by the re-location of the railways and industries now scattered throughout the city. A new parkway (connecting with the new entrance to Ottawa for the Montreal Road at Hurdman's Bridge) is seen on the right of the canal, on the right of way of the present railways. In the top centre is the Confederation Park of the future—a large open space surrounded by public buildings, and crossed by three bridges, the centre one of which is the new Mackenzie King Bridge, now under construction. Immediately south of the Park (on Laurier Avenue) is the proposed building for the new National Art Gallery. It is on the site of the present defence headquarters. In the background is Ottawa River, with Hull on the far shore. The proposed new site for the National War Memorial is between Major's Hill and Nepean Point Parks. The group of buildings (lower centre) represents extensions to Ottawa University.

The OTTAWA of TO-MORROW

A French Expert has Planned Anew the Great Canadian Metropolis

On left—**A VIEW OF THE 30-FT.-TO-1-IN. MODEL OF THE CENTRAL AREA OF OTTAWA, LOOKING WEST FROM WALLER STREET ACROSS THE NEW MACKENZIE KING BRIDGE, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION: This picture shows one proposed development for the east and west approaches. At the near (east) end of the new bridge are two symmetrical buildings, possibly future government office buildings; and at the far side a proposed city hall. The Rideau Canal is seen running left to right across the picture. Lower left is Ottawa University. Laurier Avenue Bridge is seen at the extreme left, and the Plaza area bridge at the extreme right. The proposal in the National Capital Plan for the central area is a large park, which would ultimately be surrounded by public buildings.**

"WORTHY OF THE GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF THIS GREAT NATION"—CANADA'S NEW CAPITAL WILL ASSUREDLY FULFIL THE HOPES OF A GREAT PRIME MINISTER, MACKENZIE KING: Re-location of the Union Station and yards to the south edge of the city will probably be the last phase in the long-range proposals to improve the heart of Ottawa. The complete plan, shown in the above picture of the model, is for a large park surrounded by public buildings. First step will be the construction of a new bridge over the Rideau Canal between the present Plaza and Laurier Avenue Bridges (top and bottom) to relieve congestion at the Plaza and divert heavy traffic away from Wellington Street in front of the Parliament Buildings. The bridge will be a joint federal-municipal project, the city providing the approaches and the Government building the bridge. Funds are available in Parliament's initial 2,500,000-dollar grant to the National Capital Fund last year. The plan recommends location of Ottawa's proposed new city hall on one of the bridge approaches, but the city has yet to decide on a site. The picture shows a suitable type of building at the east end of the new bridge (right). The large building (lower left) is the proposed National Institute of Fine Arts which would house the National Art Gallery of Canada.

On the south side of Wellington Street in Ottawa a gaping, three-storey-deep hole is rapidly filling with steel girders, framework of a great, streamlined structure. Crossing the Rideau Canal, railway tracks and a picturesque piece of the capital's system of driveways, the form of a new, modern bridge is appearing, delving into the heart of residential districts between two existing bridges. Railroad workers are laying plans for new tracks on the southerly fringe of the city, and thinking of the day when the new tracks are laid and the bothersome cross-town tracks are torn up and eliminated.

All these, together with many existing and projected parks and buildings, are part of the new Ottawa, capital of Canada. This planning, to-day under the official National Capital Planning Committee, began many years ago in the fertile mind of Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier. But Laurier and his successors did little that was practical in building a new, more beautiful city out of the little lumbering town that had grown into a national capital. It was the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King who took the necessary action. Guided through the International Exhibition in Paris in 1936 by its designer, Jacques Greber, Mr. King invited the eminent French town planner to come to Canada and make a study of the city with a view to redesigning its administrative centre.

A start was made. The National War Memorial, Confederation Square, a handsome boulevard on Elgin Street, a new building for the Supreme Court of Canada, all these grew out of Greber's studies before the World War halted his efforts in 1939. Then, with the war over, Greber was asked in 1945 to resume his work. The result is beginning to show, but many years will pass before the extensive plans for the building of a new, vast and revolutionary designed National Capital district will be completed.

Ottawa will not, of course, be completely torn up and set down again as a new city. But its defects will be rectified if the Greber Plan is followed. To-day Canadians can see what their capital of the future will look like in Greber's scale models of the proposed capital. These models have toured Canada, and Canadians have agreed that they will have a capital "worthy of the growth and progress of this great nation, thus interpreting the national pride and aspirations of its people," as Mr. King described it originally to Greber. The many new structures already rising in Ottawa would have satisfied King's proud ambitions.

THE MODEL-MAKING STAFF OF THE NATIONAL FILM BOARD PUTS FINISHING-TOUCHES ON THE MODEL OF THE NEW OTTAWA: Later the model was moved to Parliament Buildings, where, on April 29, the Capital Plan was presented to Parliament. The work of planning the new Canadian metropolis is now in the hands of the National Planning Committee. In the foreground of this picture is Georges Ayotte, who has supervised the construction of the model over the past two and a half years. Mr. Ayotte, a well-known designer of theatrical sets, turned down a scholarship in Paris last year so that he could remain in Canada and finish constructing the model. Many years will pass before these plans for rebuilding Ottawa will be completely realised.

AMERICANA: SPEECH-MAKING RECORD-BREAKING AND TELEVISING

THE MacARTHURS IN BOSTON: A great crowd greeted the General and his wife on the 18-mile drive which they made before the late Commander of United States Forces in the Far East addressed a joint session of the General Court of Massachusetts at the invitation of the Legislature. *On right*—General and Mrs. MacArthur leave New York for Boston on a special train. In his speech, the General attacked American domestic and foreign policy and spoke of "appeasement on the battle front." He criticised high taxation and "reckless" spending, and said that one group stood for retrenchment of "autocratic power," the "Socialist state and slavery." The United States, he said, was ruled by nothing but expediency.

TRUMAN IN DETROIT: 60,000 listen to the President's speech in Cadillac Square in front of the City Hall during Detroit's 250th anniversary celebrations. *Right*—"The free world must have armed strength, and now." Characteristic phrase and gesture in Mr. Truman's speech. President Truman's speech came three days after General MacArthur's in Boston, and was devoted to the Administration's campaign to warn the nation of the continuing threat of Soviet Russia. Regardless of events in Korea, he said, the Soviet satellites were being brought to a "peak of military readiness." He went on to say that we did not yet know whether the Communists really desired peace in Korea and mentioned reports from Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, that those countries had ordered inhabitants of a 30-mile-wide zone along the Yugoslav border to move away. In foreign affairs, Mr. Truman said that the United States was on the right track. "We have a goal—and that is peace."

T.V. ALONG THE TURNER RIVER: This amphibious "Weasel" carries television cameramen through swamps and along rivers to obtain shots that would otherwise be inaccessible for practical purposes. Two Miami film companies have combined to make a film serial for television of *Son of the Everglades*. The first chapters have already been completed with scenes filmed along Turner River in South-West Florida. The directors believe the story of the protector of Seminole Indians and Everglades wild life will rival Hop-a-Long Cassidy and The Lone Ranger.

TELEVISION—CHICAGO STYLE: Raymond O'Keefe is forcibly ejected by police in plain clothes from a televised news conference, which he had interrupted. O'Keefe, a former State representative in the Illinois Legislature, "caused a disturbance" during the transmission of a conference on crime and gambling in Cook County at which news reporters fired questions at official representatives of the county

RECORD-BREAKING ON BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS: Ab Jenkins drives his Morman Meteor up to the timing stand during one of his record-breaking runs on the salt flats in Utah. The well-known American racing motorist succeeded in breaking seven world and thirteen American records. His attempt on the one-hour run was thwarted by an over-heated engine forcing him to give up only two minutes (and one lap) short of another new record.

THE NEW HOLLAND-AMERICA LINER "RYNDAM" RECEIVES THE TRADITIONAL HARBOUR WELCOME AS SHE STEAMS INTO NEW YORK ON HER MAIDEN VOYAGE: Hoses of a river fire-boat play into the air and tugs sound their sirens in welcome as the *Ryndam* steams up-river past the Statue of Liberty (upper left). The 15,014-ton *Ryndam*, which recently visited Southampton, has a most unusual funnel designed by a French professor, who claims it solves the problem of smoke abatement. The liner, finished three months ahead of schedule, was originally to have been an 11,200-ton freighter, but plans were changed after the daughter of the Company's director suggested a much larger liner for the use of emigrants and designed for first-class conditions at an inexpensive rate.

NEW SIGHTS on the NEW YORK WATERFRONT

THE NEW UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT BUILDING STANDS COMPLETED AMONG MANHATTAN'S MONSTERS: *Left*—This is a view over New York obtained from the desk of Mr. Trygve Lie's office on the 38th floor of the new riverside building, which houses the United Nations Secretariat in New York. On the left is the Empire State Building, still the highest building in the world, and now, with its new television mast, 1,472 ft. high. The tallest building on the right is the Chrysler building, which is, surprisingly, a mile away. *Right*—The match-box shape of the new U.N. headquarters rises above the East River. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jnr., donated the site for the Secretariat. Alongside it will rise an Assembly building for world delegates. A scheme for yet a third building has been temporarily shelved.

A NEW TOWN ARISES IN RUSSIA: This is the Red Guerillas Street, where workers of the Molotov Automobile Plant in Gorky now live. Twenty years ago the site now occupied by this motor factory was a marshy waste. This has now been reclaimed, and beside the large and modern factory buildings a new town, with multi-storied houses, asphalted streets, schools and clubhouses, has appeared. From the appearances of these buildings, however, it would seem that Russian architects are very far behind in the design of houses. These examples of their work, with their narrow windows and iron-railed balconies, compare unfavourably with the blocks of modern flats now rising in Pimlico and Poplar.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOVIET UNION: This is a general view of the Nevsky Prospect in Leningrad, showing how the Russians are modernising their great towns following the devastation of war. In this street tramcars have now disappeared and their places taken by large, modern trolley-buses. The old tramlines have been removed, the pavements widened and, wherever possible, pleasant gardens and rows of trees have now been placed.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF A NEW RUSSIAN TOWN: This big shop has been built in a new town that has risen near the Molotov Automobile Plant in Gorky. Even here the ever-present symbol of official politics can be seen—the hammer and sickle rising above the top of the circular front.

THE AUSTERE ARCHITECTURE OF MODERN RUSSIA: This is another of the buildings in the town rising beside the Molotov Automobile Plant. It contains the workers' new cinema and concert hall.

BOTH SIDES OF THE IRON CURTAIN

News of Communist Activities, and the Men Who Fight Against Them

THEY TOIL FOR RUSSIA: These two girls live in the Soviet Zone of Germany. They do heavy manual work, toiling for the success of another five-year plan, and are employed on heavy machinery in one of the many State-owned factories.

THE QUAKER DELEGATION TO MOSCOW VISIT A RUSSIAN MONASTERY AT ZAGORSK: These members of the Society of Friends—one of the smallest, most modest and yet most respected organisations in Christendom—went to Moscow on a mission of peace and good-will. Pacifists all, their endeavours met with a certain amount of success, and Mr. Malik, with whom they had a three-hour talk, when asked if his Government was willing to enter into Great-Power conversations at the highest level, emphasised the Soviet's readiness to "enter into negotiations of a maximum businesslike character." The Friends' delegation included Mr. Leslie Metcalfe, Mr. Paul Cadbury, Miss Margaret Backhouse and Professor Kathleen Lonsdale. They commended to the leader of the Russian Orthodox Church the idea that Church leaders of the East and West might get together on a spiritual and religious basis.

GIANT, GAILY-COLOURED HOARDINGS HIDE THE RUINS OF EAST BERLIN IN PREPARATION FOR A COMMUNIST RALLY : Communists in the Soviet sector of Berlin were hard at work decorating streets and buildings for a giant Communist youth rally scheduled to begin there on August 5. The posters glorify the working classes of many nations and particularly Communist youth. Some of the pictures are of Communist youth activities, and in the foreground of this picture scaffolding rises to support an enormous sign advertising the State-owned store and to block an electric news sign in the Western Sector, which could be seen by inhabitants in the Communist Zone. This picture is of the Leipziger Strasse.

SOVIET SIGNS ARE TORN DOWN BY WEST BERLINERS : After a clash with Communists, which lasted for about half-an-hour, citizens of West Berlin stormed the Soviet sector. Angry German workmen tore down a sign on the Communist border which read : "Here begins the democratic sector," after they had bombarded it with ink-pots. Then, incensed by a Communist loudspeaker which urged West Berlin unemployed to go over to the Russian sector, where there would be work enough for them, the men attacked the recently-erected rubble street barricades. After demolishing them they heaved the rubble back into the Soviet sector, helped by delighted schoolboys. The demonstrators all dispersed before either East or West sector police arrived.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS SWEAR LOYALTY TO THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC : The Hungarian Roman Catholic Bench of Bishops recently took an oath of loyalty to the People's Republic before the State's Presidential Council. Bishop Ferenc Virag, from Pec (left), and Archbishop Dr. Gyula Czapik are seen here putting their signatures to the document. This step came after a long dispute between the Church and Communist State, during which the Church had all along steadfastly resisted making a formal pledge of loyalty.

MARSHAL TITO JOINS IN A YUGOSLAV FOLK-DANCE : The Marshal, grinning happily in spite of the many cares of his office, is second from the right, and obviously enjoying himself very much. The dance in which he is taking part was held during celebrations at the village of Knezepolje on the tenth anniversary of the State of Bosnia-Hercegovina's uprising against the Axis invaders. Watching Tito is his dog Tiger.

Above—ANOTHER AMERICAN COMMUNIST IMPRISONED : Standing handcuffed between his two guards, William Schneiderman, alleged to be State chairman of the Californian Communist Party and reputed brains of the Communists in America, is leaving the Federal Court in New York on his way to prison. He was being held in 100,000 dollars bail. Besides Schneiderman, eleven other Communists were seized by Federal agents in Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York, and the American Attorney-General, General McGrath, has indicated that more arrests will follow.

Right—AMERICAN NURSES RETURN AFTER BEING HELD IN THE SOVIET SECTOR OF BERLIN : Talking with an American officer after their return from the Russian Zone, these two American nurses had been held and questioned by the Soviet authorities. The nurses were bound by car for West Germany when, realising they had lost their way, they asked police to direct them to the authorised road. They were detained and questioned instead, and at the East German village of Ruedersdorf they were handed over to the Soviet authorities. They told American officials that the Russians interrogated them, but that they were not ill-treated.

BRIGHTON'S REGENCY BALL

800 Guests, Dressed in the Costume of the Period, Attend the Regency Festival Ball in the Corn Exchange

One of the great attractions in the Festival of Britain celebrations at Brighton was the Regency Festival Ball at the Corn Exchange, at one time the stables of the Prince Regent who, in the late eighteenth century sought the freedom and gaiety of Brighton as an alternative to the turmoil of the town. Brighton was then known as the seaside village of Brighthelmston. The evening of the Festival Regency Ball at the end of July, was certainly an occasion for the town and for its many holiday-makers. Long before the ball was due to start large crowds gathered outside the Corn Exchange to witness the arrival of the guests dressed in the costume of the period. At the entrance to the Corn Exchange the guests were met by periwigged flunkeys. Inside the glittering ballroom, with its special decor by Scott Slimon, about half-a-dozen "Prince Regents" mingled with about as many "Mrs. Fitzherberts." During the evening the guests danced to two bands and sat out in the specially built blue-and-pink boxes arranged along the sides of the room. When they needed relaxation from the dancing, which went on until 2.30 a.m., many of the guests found enjoyment in wandering across the lawns and visiting the Special Exhibition in the floodlit Royal Pavilion, the focal point of the whole Regency Festival. On Wednesday August 15, a Regency Period Cricket Match which has been arranged in conjunction with the Brighton, Hove and District Club Cricket Association, will be played on the Brunswick lawns at Hove.

BRIGHTON PUTS BACK THE CLOCK TO THE DAYS WHEN THE TOWN WAS SINGLED OUT FOR ROYAL FAVOUR: With the floodlit Royal Pavilion in the background, some of the guests stroll across the lawns during Brighton's Regency Festival Ball at the Corn Exchange—"Prinny's" old riding stables. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

DANCING IN PROGRESS IN THE TRANSFORMED CORN EXCHANGE DURING THE REGENCY FESTIVAL BALL: The interior of the building was gay with 3,000 yards of candy-pink and white-striped muslin and glittering chandeliers. The guests were met at the entrance by periwigged flunkeys.

DRESSED FOR THE OCCASION: *Left*—Mr. G. Lotery dances with Mrs. Sykes during the ball. *Right*—Lord Sherwood dressed as Martha Gunn, the bathing woman who once carried the Prince Regent into the water, is seen with Mrs. John Ranger in her early nineteenth-century turbaned elegance, and three other guests.

SITTING IT OUT: A group of guests relaxing in one of the specially built blue-and-pink boxes in the Corn Exchange.

TOURING THE REGENCY EXHIBITION IN THE ROYAL PAVILION DURING THE BALL: The Duke of Devonshire (seen in centre, with legs crossed), President of the Regency Festival Ball, escorts his party round the exhibition. The Royal Pavilion is equipped with authentic furniture of the Regency period.

WHERE SHEEP MAY SAFELY GRAZE—THE LOVELY VALLEY OF THE RIVER HONDDHU IN SOUTH WALES WHICH MAY BE BLOTTED OUT BY THE WATERS OF A RESERVOIR: Here, in the quiet folds of the soft Welsh hillsides, Walter Savage Landor had his home; Turner wielded his magic brush and Father Ignatius, the eccentric Anglican preacher, built his Abbey at Capel-y-Ffin.

A Welsh Valley

Many Lovely Welsh Valleys Have Been Ruined by Coal Mines and Slag Heaps; Now This One, the Honddhu, is Threatened to be Engulfed by a Reservoir

LLANTHONY PRIORY IN THE HONDDHU VALLEY: In the Middle Ages the country here was wild and full of wolves; even the stout hearts of the monks could not overcome the dreadful solitude and they left the building to the mercy of the savage elements and animals. The priory was founded *c.* 1107 by Hugh de Lacy as a house for Austin canons. The present ruins, in severe Norman style, are said to date from the twelfth century when Prior William of Wycombe made a futile but determined effort to recall the errant monks back to their old home. Much of the site is now occupied by a farm and the Abbey Hotel is built on the ruins of the Prior's House, adjoining the south-west tower of the church. Nearby is a small parish church, probably of the same date as the priory.

Recently a correspondent in *The Times* called attention to the fact that the lovely Honddhu Valley in South Wales, where the pictures on this page were taken, is now threatened by the proposal from official sources to turn it into a reservoir. The valley, apart from being one of the loveliest parts of the Black Mountains area, is associated with many names celebrated in art and letters. J. M. W. Turner painted the valley and the poet Walter Savage Landor had his home there at one time. Landor planned a wide scheme for the amelioration of the Llanthony Priory Estate, which he had purchased there, but by 1814 he was at loggerheads with his tenants, his neighbours and the local authorities. The estate, which had swallowed up £70,000, passed under the control of trustees and Landor quitted it. His half-finished house was pulled down. In 1924 Eric Gill, the great sculptor and typographer, found his way up the valley to the little village of Capel-y-Ffin, where, during the next four years, he did much of his most celebrated work: the colossal torso "Mankind"; his own favourite work "Deposition," which stands now at King's School, Canterbury; the much-used Gill Sans serif type face; and a great deal of engraving for the Golden Cockerel Press. Near the same village, about seventy years before, the strange Anglican priest Joseph Leycester Lynne, who had become known as Father Ignatius, and who struggled for years to revive monasticism in the English church, built a monastery. Few joined his Benedictine order there, and of those who did many quickly fell away, and the building now stands empty.

NEW KNIGHTS RECEIVE the ACCOLADE

The Duchess of Kent in Canterbury; and Other Personalities and Events in the Home News

A NIGERIAN KNIGHT BACHELOR: Sir Kofo Abayomi was one of thirty-four who were given the accolade as Knights Bachelor by the King at an Investiture at Buckingham Palace, last week. Left to right in the picture above are Justice Prince Ademola, Lady Abayomi, Sir Kofo Abayomi and Mrs. Adebisi Vincent, a Nigerian friend of Sir Kofo, who is studying social science at Bath, and who came to pay her respects to the new knight. The King stood for over half-an-hour in the white-and-gold State ballroom, beside a small table on which the orders lay on a dark red velvet cushion. He wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet and looked well after his recent holiday in Norfolk.

MR. SHINWELL FLIES TO WASHINGTON FOR DISCUSSIONS ON THE NEW ·280 RIFLE: The British Minister of Defence, Mr. Shinwell, with Lieut.-General Sir John Whiteley (left), Brigadier D. S. Gordon and (extreme right) Brigadier J. A. Barlow, at London Airport prior to their departure for Washington, where they are to confer on the standardisation of arms. Talks on the new British ·280 rifle will be prominent in these discussions, and Mr. Shinwell is expected to put forward the case for a decision to go ahead with production of the new rifle in spite of criticisms voiced over here.

THE SIGNING OF A NEW MINERS' WELFARE AGREEMENT: Signing the document are (seated, left to right) Mr. Arthur Horner (Secretary of the Mineworkers' Union), Lord Hyndley, who was performing one of his last acts as Chairman of the National Coal Board, and Sir William Lawther, President of the Mineworkers' Union. In the background are (left to right) Mr. E. T. Hughes, of the Mineworkers Union, Mr. A. B. C. Gibson and Sir Geoffrey Vickers, both of the National Coal Board. The new agreement provides that approximately £1,500,000 of existing miners' welfare funds will be placed at the disposal of the new Social Welfare Council, together with £1,000,000 to be made available by the National Coal Board. Miners' welfare, under the new agreement, will be divided into two categories, "Colliery" and "Social." Parliament will be asked to sanction the agreement in the near future.

SIR GODFREY TEARLE: The distinguished actor received the accolade from the King for "services to the stage." He made his first stage appearance in 1893 and is now appearing in the Pinero revival, *His House in Order*, at the New Theatre. Sir Godfrey began his professional stage career in 1899, when he went on tour with his father's company.

SIR WILLIAM WALTON: The forty-nine-year-old composer was another of the thirty-four Knights Bachelor who received the accolade on the King's first official public appearance since his illness. Among many notable works, Sir William composed the incidental music to Sir Laurence Olivier's two Shakespeare films, *Henry V* and *Hamlet*.

BRITAIN'S NEWEST NIGHT-FIGHTER, WHICH WILL BECOME THE BACKBONE OF WESTERN EUROPE'S NIGHT-FIGHTER DEFENCES: This front view of the Gloster Meteor N.F. 11, which has only recently come off the "absolute secret" list, shows the extended nose of the aircraft which carries its radar equipment. The new aircraft, a direct descendant of the famous Gloster Meteor, is now in service with several Western Air Forces. It is truly a flying radar station with every device for night interception and designed particularly for use at high altitudes. Powered by Rolls-Derwent jet engines, it has droppable fuel tanks for added range of operations and is said to be the largest plane of its type in existence.

A VOLUNTEER FORCE IN THE VILLAGE CHURCHYARD—TRIMMING THE LONG GRASS AROUND THE TOMBSTONES AT GREAT LEIGHS, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX: Through the efforts of a volunteer force of men and women the churchyard at Great Leighs is now conspicuous for its neatness. Every Saturday afternoon the volunteers spend an hour or so in the churchyard tidying it up and cutting the grass. The problem of keeping the precincts of England's churches tidy is now becoming increasingly difficult, and in many places parish priests have had to call upon their parishioners to help in the work.

THE LAST SECONDS IN THE LIFE OF A TUG—THE BRITISH RAILWAYS TUG "EARL" SINKS IN CARDIFF DOCKS WHILE ESCORTING THE FESTIVAL SHIP "CAMPANIA" TO HER BERTH: The tug, owned by the Docks and Inland Waterways Executive of British Railways, and commanded by George Canning, was one of four which had been called to the assistance of the *Campania* as she berthed at the Queen Alexandra Dock. This picture was taken from a crane shortly after the tug developed a list. The master and crew of five jumped for safety as the tug sank and were rescued by small boats.

A WHOLE STREET GETS NOTICE TO QUIT—A DISPUTE BETWEEN A PRIVATE LANDLORD AND THE L.C.C. IN SOUTH-EAST LONDON: A view of St. Gabriel's Street, Southwark, where about 250 people have been given notice to quit by their landlord, Mr. C. Farren, of Croydon, because he disagrees with the London County Council. Large notices tell the tenants to be out by August 18. Mr. Farren says that he has served the notices because the L.C.C. has refused him permission to renovate the properties in the way he wished. He also stated that he will not take court action to enforce the notices unless the local council or the L.C.C. can offer new homes for his tenants. The attitude of the L.C.C., it is understood, is that the street is scheduled for clearance under the London Development Plan, and it would, therefore, not be worth while to spend a large sum of money on repairs.

THE TRIAL OF MARY DUGGAN—MEMBERS OF THE ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S CRICKET TEAMS TOAST ENGLAND'S LEFT-HAND BOWLER AT A RECEPTION AT CAXTON HALL, LONDON: The occasion was the reception given in honour of the Australian Women's touring team. On the last day of the Test Match at the Oval, Miss Mary Duggan took five wickets for five runs in seven overs, thus helping England to win their first Test Match against the Australian women since 1937. England won the match, the last of the series of three, by 138 runs, when only fifteen minutes of the extra half-hour's play were left.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CANTERBURY—THE DUCHESS OF KENT ATTENDS THE CATHEDRAL CITY'S FESTIVAL PAGEANT AFTER OPENING THE LARDER GATE BUILDING OF THE KING'S SCHOOL: *Left*—A scene from Episode 4 (A.D. 1625) of *The Enduring Stones*, a pageant play which was presented in the grounds of St. Augustine's Abbey as part of the city's Festival celebrations. The play told the story of the Abbey from the days of St. Augustine, and the scene illustrated dealt with the honeymoon of Charles I and his Queen, Henrietta Maria, newly-landed from France, who spent their honeymoon at the Gatehouse Chamber, Canterbury. *Right*—The ceremony at the King's School when the Duchess of Kent opened the Larder Gate building, which will be devoted to music and art. The Duchess was greeted by a large crowd assembled on the Green Court. The building, which has been made possible by the gifts of Australian people, incorporates the old archway and part of the fifteenth-century monastic kitchen. In the background can be seen the Cathedral. Also present at the ceremony was Lord Bruce of Melbourne, who referred to the close links between the King's School and Australia, especially mentioning William Grant Broughton, an old King's scholar who in the early nineteenth century went to Australia and established churches in many parts. He also built the King's School, Parramatta, which has the same crest as the King's School, Canterbury.

ARIZONA'S NEW CONTROL TOWER

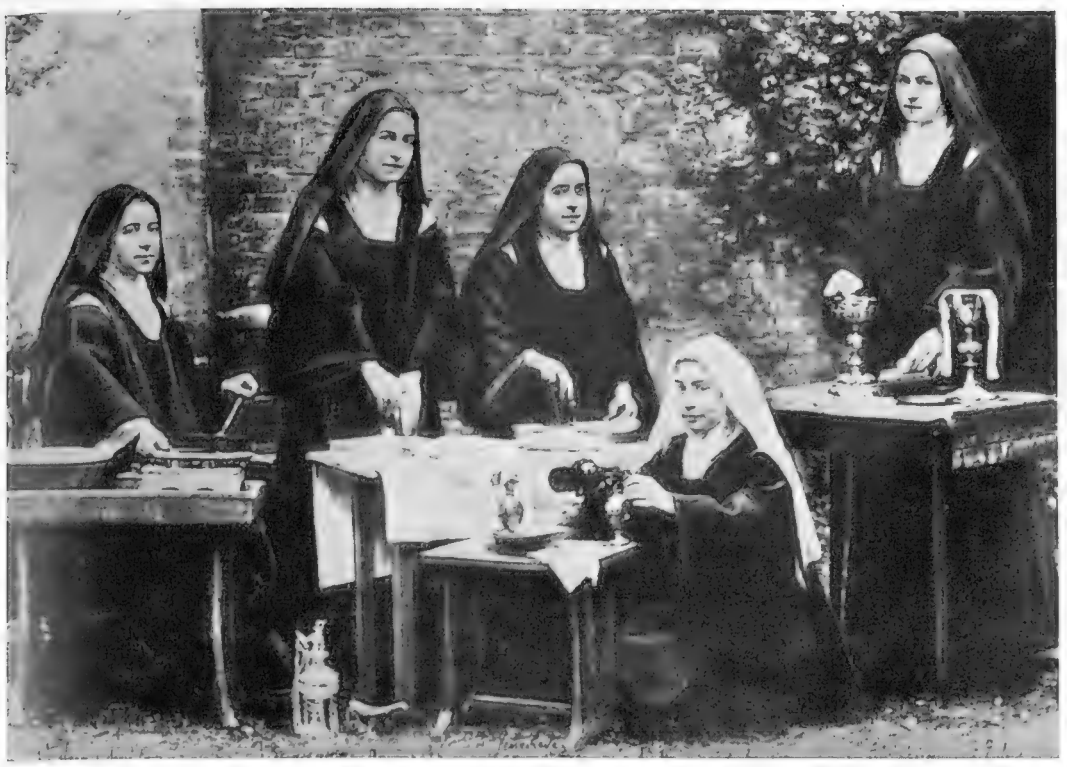
AIRCRAFT WITH MOVABLE WINGS; A HELICOPTER GOES BY AIR MAIL; AND BRITAIN'S NEW JET FIGHTER

A NEW LANDMARK IN THE WESTERN STATE OF ARIZONA, U.S.A.—THE UNIQUE CONTROL TOWER WHICH IS BEING BUILT AT THE SKY HARBOUR AIRPORT AT PHŒNIX: The new tower, which forms part of the airport's expansion programme, is 100 ft. high and has 139 steps leading up from ground-level to the top. When construction is completed the control tower will be surrounded on the ground by administration and terminal buildings. It is considered to be unique in airport architecture.

A NEW SHAPE IN THE AMERICAN SKY—THE FLIGHT TEST OF THE AMERICAN BELL X 5, THE FIRST AIRCRAFT WHICH PERMITS THE PILOT TO CHANGE THE DEGREE OF WING SWEEPBACK DURING FLIGHT: The United States Air Force's new machine is seen during her trials at Edwards Air Force Base at Muroc, California. For the best performances during take-off, early climb and landing the wings are kept in the forward position. To allow greater speeds at high altitudes the wings are moved to a rearward position. The new plane is powered by one axial-flow turbo-jet engine.

OFF TO HELP THE KANSAS FLOOD VICTIMS—A HELICOPTER IS DESPATCHED TO THE STRICKEN AREA FOR URGENT RESCUE WORK: This was the scene at Selfridge Airfield, Michigan, as a Tenth Air Force Air-Sea Rescue team loaded its Sikorsky H 5 helicopter into the cargo hatch of a giant C 124 for transmission to the Kansas flood area. The Sikorski is standard equipment with the United States Air Force and also the United States Navy; the H 5 being the Air Force designation of the S 51. It is a four-seat general utility helicopter with a three-blade main rotor and a three-tail anti-torque rotor. It is powered by one 450-h.p. Pratt and Whitney R 985 Wasp Junior nine-cylinder fan-cooled engine mounted horizontally in the centre section of the fuselage and its maximum speed is 103 m.p.h.

THE NEW BRITISH JET FIGHTER—THE HAWKER P 1067, WHICH IS TO GO INTO IMMEDIATE QUANTITY PRODUCTION FOR THE ROYAL AIR FORCE: The top secret superjet Hawker P 1067 interceptor fighter is the fourth Hawker jet. The first was the 1040, better known as the Sea Hawk, which is now in production for the Royal Navy. This was followed by the 1052 and the 1081 experimental machines. Although no performance details dealing with range, speed or armament are released, it can be stated that the Hawker P 1067 has swept-back wings, and that it is powered by an Avon jet engine. Designed by the famous Hawker team led by Sidney Camm, C.B.E., of Hurricane fame, and developed and produced at Kingston, Surrey, the P 1067 was put through its trials by Squadron-Leader Neville Duke at the Ministry of Supply experimental station at Boscombe Down. Sir Frank Spencer Spriggs, managing director of the Hawker Siddeley Group, says: "We believe this is the best fighting aircraft flying anywhere in the world."



THE LITTLE FLOWER OF JESUS WITH HER SISTERS: This remarkable picture of Saint Thérèse of Lisieux with three of her sisters and a cousin was taken in 1896, and includes her elder sister, Mother Agnes of Jesus, who died in July at the age of ninety at the Carmelite Convent of Lisieux, of which she was Prioress. All five daughters of Louis and Zellie Martin became nuns. In this picture are, left to right, Sister Marie of the Sacred Heart (Marie Martin); Rev. Mother Agnes de Jesus (Pauline Martin); Sister Genevieve of the Holy Face (Celine Martin); Sister Marie of the Eucharist (kneeling, who was their cousin, Marie Guerin); and Saint Thérèse of Lisieux, Sister Thérèse of the Infant Jesus, preparing the bread and wine. Saint Thérèse, known as the Little Flower of Jesus, died in 1897 at the age of 24. She was canonised in 1925.

A GREETING FOR BERLIN'S NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP: A small boy shakes hands with Bishop Wilhelm Weskamm after the latter's enthronement as Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Berlin. The new Bishop was greeted by a crowd of Catholics on his first public appearance.

THE CATHOLIC YEAR

Roman Catholic Events in France, Germany and Italy

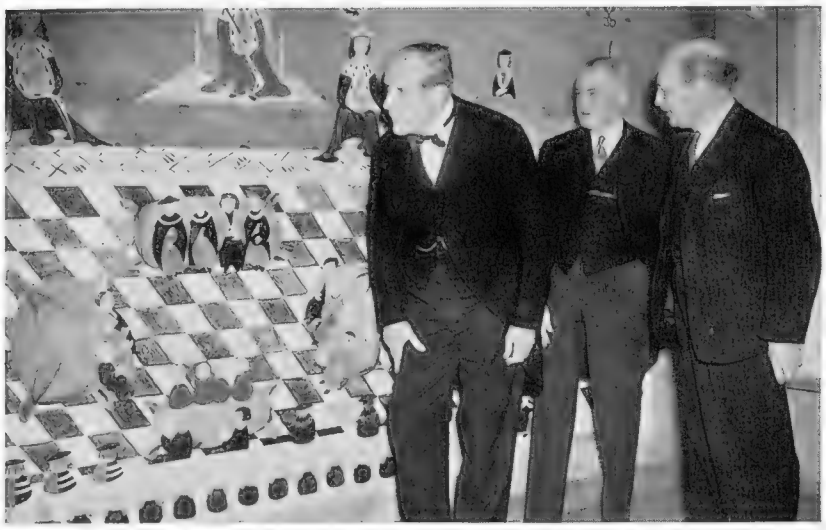
THE PAPAL TRAIN MOVES AGAIN: One of the coaches is drawn through the streets of Rome by a trailer. This particular coach has a small balcony in the middle from where the Pope could give his blessing. After resting in the Museum of Rome for nineteen years, the Papal train built for Pope Pius IX in 1858 crossed Rome on its last journey to the new museum in the Braschi Palace. The three coaches were drawn individually on trailers. The train, donated to Pope Pius IX and originally built to run on the Rome-Civitavecchia railway, travelled only once, on the Rome-Frascati run, and remained abandoned until September 1870, when Rome was occupied by Italian troops fighting for unification of Italy. It was then repaired in Lucca in 1910 and was exhibited in Rome's Castel St. Angelo until 1932, when it was transferred to the Museum of Rome.

POPE PIUS XII GIVES AUDIENCE TO THE KING OF BUGANDA AT CASTELGANDOLFO: *Above*—Edward Frederic Michael Mutesa II and his Queen stand in a hall of the Pontifical Palace on their way to their private audience with the Pope. *On left*—Pope Pius XII with his African visitors, whom he received at his summer residence at Castelgandolfo.

Three More Exhibitions

"PARLIAMENT PAST AND PRESENT"

THE DISPLAY OF CIVIC INSIGNIA AT GUILDHALL; AND A MISSIONARY EXHIBITION



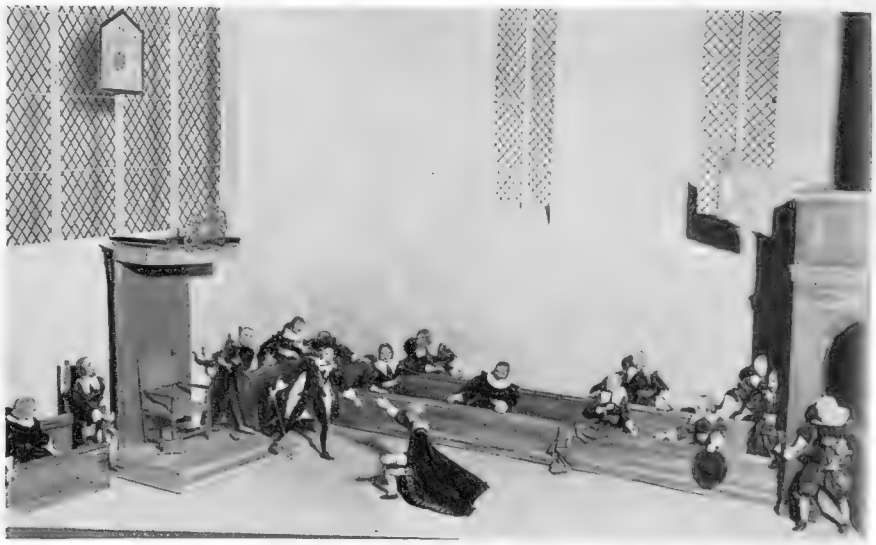
THREE OF PARLIAMENT'S MOST PROMINENT FIGURES TOUR THE EXHIBITION ENTITLED "PARLIAMENT PAST AND PRESENT," WHICH IS HOUSED IN THE GRAND COMMITTEE ROOM LEADING OUT OF WESTMINSTER HALL: Looking at the exhibits which help to tell the history of Parliament are from left to right: The Lord Chancellor (Viscount Jowitt); the Speaker of the House of Commons (Colonel Clifton Brown) and the Prime Minister (Mr. C. R. Attlee). The Exhibition, which is divided into seven compact sections, is the Parliamentary Institutions' contribution to the Festival celebrations. The first two sections show how the Palace of Westminster has changed between the twelfth century and our own times, and the place of the Sovereign in Parliamentary history. The third section shows something of the function of Parliament as illustrated by a Bill in its different stages, while the fourth section explains the composition of the Upper House. The other three sections are devoted to the Commons, the officers of Parliament, the way in which Members deal with constituents and how parliamentary news is conveyed to the public. The Exhibition is open daily (except Sundays) throughout the summer recess.

LONDON'S CEREMONIAL TREASURES ON SHOW AT GUILDHALL: These two chains of office worn by London's sheriffs are among the several ceremonial robes, and insignia of the Corporation of the City of London, now on show at Guildhall. The exhibition is to remain open until the end of this month.

During these Festival of Britain months Londoners and their visitors are taking the opportunity of visiting the many exhibitions which have been arranged by the State, the Church and other private and public organisations. Now comes the opportunity for the public to see at close quarters a selection of the rich insignia and ceremonial apparel of the Corporation of the City of London. The exhibition is arranged in Guildhall, in the forecourt of which, under a canvas canopy, stands the Lord Mayor's coach. This is the first time that the coach has been displayed to the public. As the visitor enters the bomb-damaged Guildhall he is faced with the magnificent robes worn by the Lord Mayor for various occasions. This display includes the crimson velvet and ermine collar in which the Lord Mayor receives the Sovereign on his State visits to the City. The regalia includes the ancient Sceptre of the City of London, the name given to the crystal mace, which the Lord Mayor carries at Coronations and other State ceremonies, and a number of ward maces, including those of Cheap, Dowergate and Tower. Also on view is the sixteenth-century Pearl Sword which is said to have been given to the City by Queen Elizabeth in 1570.

THE HEAD OF THE MACE BELONGING TO THE TOWER WARD: The mace was made on June 20, 1671, and the crowns were added in 1677. The top of the castle keep is adorned with cannons and tiny figures.

ONE OF THE FOUR MODELS DEPICTING THE PLACE OF THE SOVEREIGN IN PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY: This model in the "Parliament Past and Present" Exhibition at Westminster depicts the scene in 1215 as King John was forced to accept the Magna Carta. The Exhibition was formally opened by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker.



KING CHARLES I DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE IN 1642 This is another of the models in the Exhibition, the idea of which is to sho a brief but comprehensive picture of the growth and functions of Parliament

THE THIRD OF THE SERIES OF FOUR MODELS DEPICTS THE OFFER OF THE CROWN T WILLIAM AND MARY: The last model in the section shows Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARY EXHIBITION AT THE WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL HALL, LONDON: This stand at the exhibition, which closes to-day, shows the contrasting work between the primitive Africans and that of an African Christian. The plaster head of the Madonna (centre) is by Mr. Roy Atkins, of the Congo, Central Africa. The crude wooden figures were carved by natives of Uganda and Kenya.

THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S PEEPS ABOVE THE ROOF OF BANKSIDE'S NEW POWER STATION: When in 1947 controversy raged so fiercely about the building of the new power station the architect, Sir Giles Scott, declared: "Bankside will be unlike any other power station. It will emit no smoke or grit. It will have no coal dumps. Its height will be lower than the adjoining office blocks, and it cannot therefore spoil the view of St. Paul's." No words of criticism have recently been heard and, as the pictures on this page show, the first part of the building is already more than half-finished.

Rapid progress is now being made on the vast new £11,000,000 power station under construction at Bankside, London. When the Government first decided to proceed with the work there was considerable opposition to the scheme by critics, who said that the magnificent views of and from St. Paul's Cathedral across the river would be ruined. The Government, however, believed that the power station would itself be of such beauty that it would enhance rather than detract from the historic beauty of that part of the City. The pictures on this page show how work is progressing on the power station. The first half of the building is nearing completion, but some years will elapse before the entire scheme is completed.

THE BANKSIDE POWER STATION

Work on London's "Cathedral of Electricity" Continues

A VIEW ACROSS THE RIVER OF THE NEW POWER STATION RISING ON BANKSIDE: In the final stages of the controversy that raged over the proposal to erect this building, Viscount Samuel made a battling speech on "Silkin's Folly," but Mr. (now Lord) Silkin, who was Minister of Town and Country Planning, went ahead with the scheme.

COOLING TOWERS FOR THE NEW POWER STATION: A view looking down on the site of the new building, showing two cooling towers which are at present under construction.

A RIVERSIDE WHARF UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR THE BANKSIDE POWER STATION: Two hundred yards from where the £11,000,000 power station stands, the famous Globe Theatre of Shakespeare's day once flourished. Bankside Power Station will add a supply of 240,000 kilowatts to the London grid system.

The World of Books

THIS ENGLAND IN HER STOCKTAKING YEAR

Some Books About Britain, Her Industries, and Her Way of Life, for the Most Part Echoing the Festival Theme

THIS is England's year of taking stock; the Festival year in which, perhaps with rather better restrained pride than in 1851, she glances back across the centuries, noting the formative influences upon the national character, the laws, the manners and customs, the games and pastimes of the people; calling to mind her great industrial advance, and remembering, in many a pageant in town and village, the highlights of her history.

Among the publishing houses in this year of grace 1951 this sense of taking stock of national progress is clearly uppermost, and in the last few weeks the number of books about Britain, about British institutions, and the national life in general has been extraordinary.

First of all—and it surely takes pride of place, because the monarchy is more than ever the focal point of national life—comes Hector Bolitho's A CENTURY OF BRITISH MONARCHY (Longmans Green. 25s.). Mr. Bolitho, that widely travelled and widely read New Zealander who toured his own homeland with Edward, Prince of Wales, who has lived for seven years in the Cloisters of Windsor Castle, and has written a biography of the Prince Consort, here examines the manner in which the House of Windsor has survived the proletarian storms of a hundred years and identified itself with increasing solidarity in the British pattern. He has avoided the convention of a continuous narrative, and has indeed experimented, sometimes with marked success, revealing aspects of Queen Victoria's character in a series of playlets in the Laurence Housman tradition, and drawing with advantage upon letters written by the Queen, Prince Albert and Lady Augusta Bruce. The short reign of Edward VII is described in a series of quotations from the diaries of an imaginary assistant secretary. The method is at first encounter effective, but it is a trifle hard to escape a feeling of unreality about a diary that is not really a diary. Perhaps the playlet form is the better of the two. The biographical sketch of King George V, as the author freely acknowledges, owes much to the personal memoir written by John Gore (The Old Stager of THE SPHERE), while Mr. Bolitho's own personal acquaintance with the future Edward VIII aided his assessment of the King who found his tasks intolerable, but "as heir to the throne was the noblest and most devoted Prince of Wales in history." This Prince's early life of service, so stimulating for the nation and so destructive to his own peace of mind, is indeed accorded fulsome praise by Mr. Bolitho. The tragedy of the Prince's isolation is stressed, in particular the isolation from his father, who set up a barrier of discipline which at one period, apparently, almost drove the Prince to renounce his rights and settle in one of the Dominions. Finally, Mr. Bolitho writes of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and the present members of our Royal family. Here his book tends to lose momentum, becoming essentially a factual chronicle, but from their lives he deduces the simple truth that in this age of falling and fallen monarchies princes may still guide their people through example.

From the monarchy, so well-loved and so well-understood, let us turn for a moment to the intricacies of British local government in their most astonishing manifestations and ramifications. To any visitor from oversea the government of London must remain something of a mystery, unless he chooses to make a special study of a situation in which so many diverse elements are so strangely inter-related. In the square mile of the City of London, for instance, there is a Lord Mayor whose jurisdiction belongs to that square mile alone, and yet whose prestige, if not his power, is felt in all the boroughs of London. He himself is no democratically elected figure, but, through rights that go back to the days of Edward II, the nominee of the previous Lord Mayor, of the aldermen for life, and of the liverymen of the City companies. In the boroughs that cluster round the City the mayors are—with due democratic procedure—elected by the elected representatives of the people. Then there is a third force, and perhaps the most dominant force of all, the Chairman of the London County Council who rules at County Hall (an enclave within the Borough of Lambeth), and whose committees, in the realms of education, town planning, main drainage, licensing and welfare have paramount authority through all the boroughs. The Chairman of the L.C.C. (in contradistinction to the Lord Mayor, the possessor of power but not of marked prestige) could, in fact, almost be termed the Chief Burgomaster, if the matter of his authority was regarded according to Continental usage. But it is not. The government of London is a British institution to the core, and just about as complicated as our system of coinage, our weights and measures, and our scales of distance. A new volume which may help the Londoner and visitors to London alike to unravel some of these local governmental mysteries is THE YOUNGEST COUNTY (Staples Press. 5s.), which gives the impression of being a County Hall counter-blast to the Corporation of London's own story which was published in 1950. Here the authors, under the general editorship of W. Eric Jackson, show how the new county was carved out of parts of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent, its creation taking place in 1888 by Act of Parliament. The new county was given its own Lord Lieutenant and sheriff, a commission of the peace, a quarter sessions; and so it started upon its administrative way, confronted with the task of providing public services on a scale comparable with that of some of the smaller European and South American nations. This is a well-written book and admirably illustrated, and if it does at times drift into immodesty verging upon boastfulness, surely this can be forgiven The Youngest County, which, after all, has quite a bit to boast about.

Visitors to the South Bank Exhibition, whose imagination has been fired by the wonderful series of displays relating to the early life of these islands, will find an opportunity for further study in Jacquetta Hawkes' A GUIDE TO PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN MONUMENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES (Chatto and Windus. 18s.). This detailed guide does not attempt a general history of these early times except in so far as is necessary for the understanding of the monuments, but it does reveal the monuments in their proper settings, and Mrs. Hawkes has somehow managed to evoke the spirit peculiar to each.

That massive flowering of the human spirit, that upward surge of intellect which drew the eyes of the world upon Edinburgh in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, also drew upon the city the designation of the Athens of the North, a title which Dr. Folliott, in Peacock's *Crochet Castle*, described as a personal affront to every man who has a Sophocles in his library. Michael Joyce, in EDINBURGH: THE GOLDEN AGE, 1769-1832 (Longmans Green. 18s.), shows how apt indeed was the title, for, as he says, there was something more in common between the ancient and the modern capital than the mere juxtaposition of sea, mountains and intellectual activity. Mr. Joyce's survey, a series of well-knit impressions, is a most attractive introduction to the luminaries of Edinburgh a century-and-a-half ago, to men of the calibre of Hume, that amiable old bachelor and epicure who shook the foundations of metaphysics, of Bruce, who rode up from Ayrshire astride his borrowed pony and appeared in Edinburgh's drawing-rooms, of Scott who added to the sum of Western culture by heightening man's awareness of the past, and of Carlyle, whose student days in Scotland fall within the period of this Augustan Age.

Wholly unpromising in its title, Bill Brandt's album of photographs LITERARY BRITAIN (Cassell and Co. 45s.), with an introduction by John Hayward, is a surprising publication. That it should be superbly printed and well-bound goes without saying, but what is most gratifying is that Mr. Brandt's photographs of scenes, buildings and interiors associated with British writers of prose and verse—the result of more than a year's travelling along the length and breadth of Britain—should have been assembled with such a wealth of appropriate quotation. A poem by James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, fits exactly the mood of the picture of the hills of Yarrow, which Hogg loved so well, and Housman's "Is My Team Ploughing?" finds pictorial expression in a photograph taken in the fields near Clunbury. Matthew Arnold's "Dover Beach" accompanies an evening photograph looking towards the Shakespeare Cliff at Dover, while the Falcon Inn at Bidford, scene of youthful Shakespearean junketings, is a reminder of the lighter side of the poet's nature.

Another volume rather in the same style is SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY (Odhams. 12s. 6d.), a new pictorial survey, with a foreword by J. C. Trewin. This is a book for the oversea visitor who wants some memento of his journeyings in the heart of England.

Two books on the English village are Norman Wymer's VILLAGE LIFE (Harrap. 15s.) and ENGLISH VILLAGES IN PICTURES (Odhams. 12s. 6d.), the last-named with an introduction by Brian Vesy Fitzgerald. Mr. Wymer's book is a most scholarly effort. He starts by tracing the origin of village life in prehistoric times, paints a clear picture of the medieval scene, and shows the vital place of village crafts in the national economy in the days before the industrial revolution.

Finally, THIS BRITAIN (Macdonald. 12s. 6d.) is a guide to certain aspects of the English scene and a series of well-known writers do the guiding. Compton Mackenzie writes a brief foreword. L. A. G. Strong writes on rural England, Bernard Hollowood on the Craftsmen, and Ivor Brown on the glories of the English language.

R. C. E.

THE ATOM IN THEORY AND PRACTICE IN CUMBERLAND

THE BIRTHPLACE OF JOHN DALTON, WHO DEVELOPED THE ATOMIC THEORY—THE TINY STONE COTTAGE AT EAGLESFIELD, NEAR COCKERMOUTH, CUMBERLAND, WHERE DALTON WAS BORN IN 1766: The plaque over the door records that "John Dalton D.C.L., LL.D., the discoverer of The Atomic Theory, was born here September 5, 1766, died at Manchester July 27, 1844." Dalton, a Professor of Mathematics at New College, Manchester, evolved an atomic theory, and published a list of atomic weights in his New System of Chemical Philosophy, in 1803. According to Dalton, the molecules of all compounds consist of atoms of the elements composing them, grouped in a constant fashion.

THE RISE OF A MIGHTY NEW ATOM STATION CLOSE TO THE BIRTHPLACE OF JOHN DALTON: The Atomic Plant at Sellafield, Cumberland, which is situated within fifteen miles of Eaglesfield, and which is now completed. The new atomic pile should soon double production of fissile material. At the end of July, Mr. Gordon Dean, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission in America, commented on reports that the British Government had requested the use of American facilities to test their first atomic bomb. He said that although no such request had been received by the Commission, he thought that the Atomic Energy Act would have to be revised before a British test could be held on an American proving-ground. Later, it was announced that preparations for the first test in Australia of an atomic bomb of British manufacture were well advanced.

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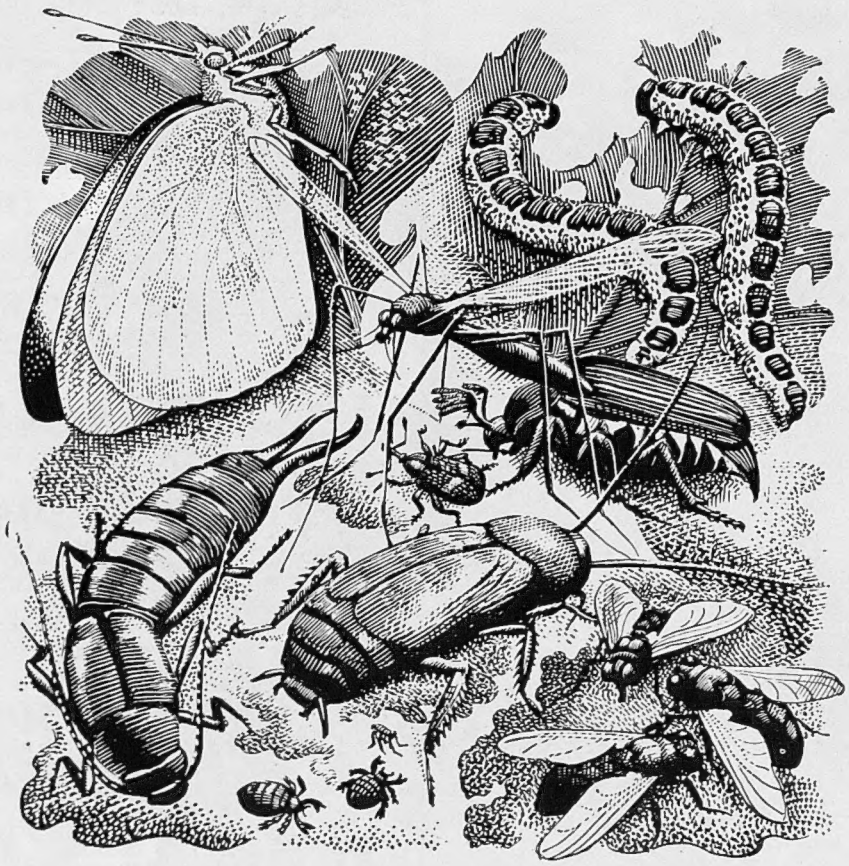

ARSENIC

ARSENIC is a steel-grey, brittle, crystalline substance that is sometimes found free in nature. It also exists combined with sulphur or oxygen as an impurity in the ores of lead, copper or gold, and is produced commercially as a by-product of winning these metals. By far the largest producer is a mine at Boliden in the North of Sweden, but arsenic is also recovered during mining operations in Australia, Brazil, Canada and the United States. Arsenic may suggest weedkillers — or even " Old Lace " — but, though a large amount of the world's output is used for killing weeds and insects, it is also employed in many other ways. It is used, for example, in glass making, and by the textile industries in connection with dyeing and calico printing. Arsenic is also an ingredient of some sheep dips, wood preservatives and medicinal preparations.

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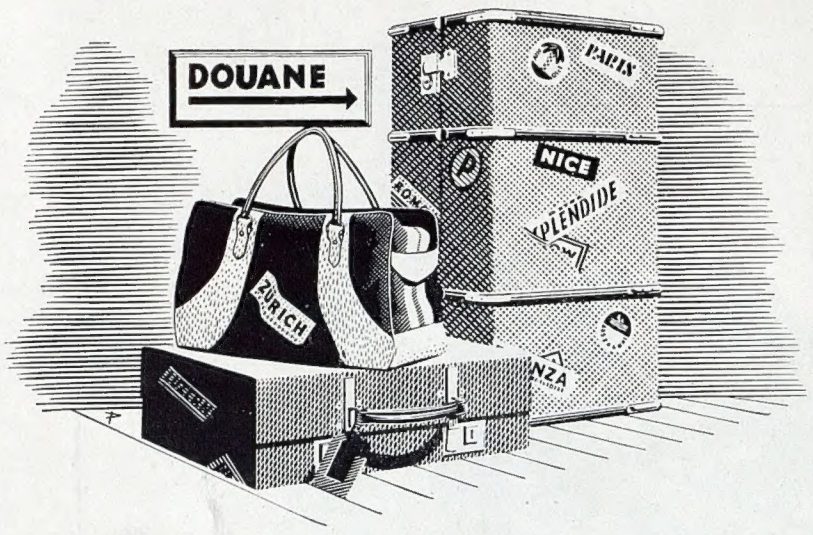

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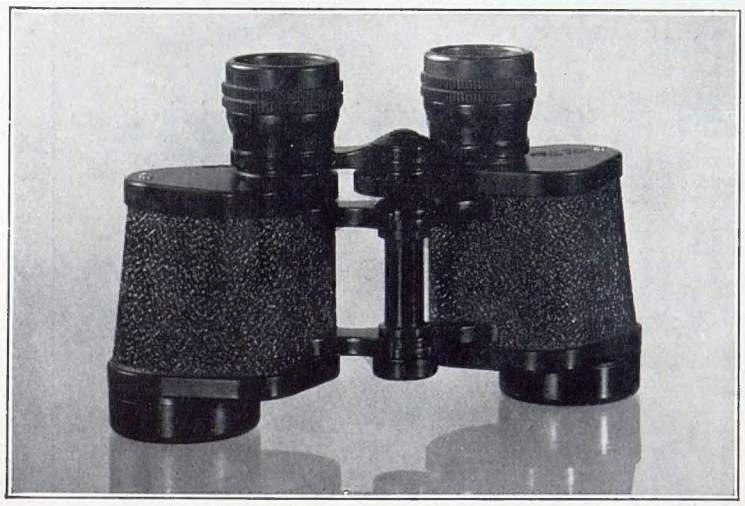

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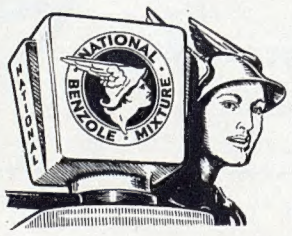

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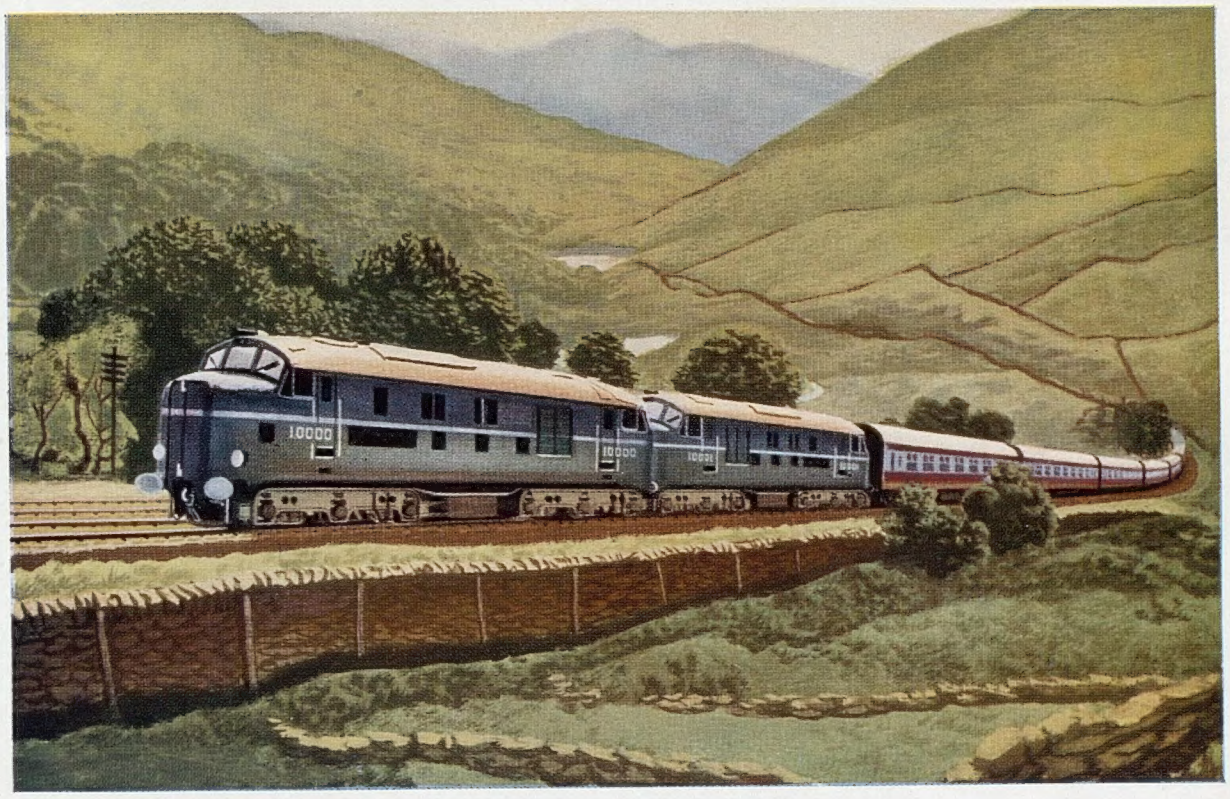

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WHITBREAD'S ENGLAND

THE AGE OF HOGARTH. The middle of the eighteenth century is approaching and the second George is seated firmly on the throne. It is the age of Pope and Dr. Johnson; Reynolds and Hogarth; Handel and Garrick; of the coffee houses of St. James's and Pall Mall, and the pleasure gardens at Vauxhall and Ranelagh.

The Metropolis still retains something of the air of a country town (the fields are not yet very far away) with real dairymaids bringing the milk to your doorstep. The cobbled streets present a perpetual pageant. Fop jostles tradesman, the half-pay soldier the attorney's clerk. The wives and daughters of the citizens may still live "over the shop", but they are beginning to dress themselves in silks and satins, and to be carried about in sedan chairs. To take snuff elegantly shows a gentleman's breeding as decisively as the cut of his coat, the cock of his hat or the neatness of his tie wig or lace ruffles.

Business flourishes; prosperity is growing and the great business traditions of Britain are being founded. In 1742 Mr. Samuel Whitbread of Cardington starts up his small brew-house in the City—to be described only fifty years later as "unparalleled in Europe".

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